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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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Provincial Bank Starts Well

The Provincial Savings Office established by the Manitoba government is now in full working order and is meeting with gratifying success. The head office at 335 Garry street, Winnipeg, was opened last week, and a large number of deposit accounts have already been opened. City people are depositing their savings in the new bank because of the generous rate of interest allowed and the absolute security which is behind the government institution. Quite a number of farmers are also opening accounts, either by mail direct with the head office or through agencies in the country. Farmers are particularly interested in the scheme, because the money deposited is being used to make loans to farmers through rural credits societies and the Manitoba farm loans board, institutions which are playing an important part in the agricultural development of the province.

Empire Press Conference

The Empire Press Union, under the auspices of which the recently-concluded Imperial Press Conference was held in Ottawa, was born of the Imperial Press



Viscount Burnham
Proprietor, London
Daily Telegraph, and
President of Empire
Press Conference.

the business of facilitating the interchange of empire news, and while government assistance was requested for the development of cable, wireless and other facilities for the transmission of news at the cheapest possible rates, the conference was strong for freedom of government control in the news service itself. It also asked for cheaper postal rates on newspapers and periodicals within the empire as well as cheaper postal rate for letters.

After the conference the bulk of the delegates set out on a tour of Canada. They reached Winnipeg on Sunday, August 15, and were received by the mayor, on behalf of the city. On Monday they visited places of importance in the city, The Guide being visited by R. A. Anderson, who for nearly 30 years has been helping Sir Horace Plunkett, with co-operative enterprise to establish "better farming, better business and better living" in Ireland; James Smith Macdonald, editor of the Farmer and Stockbreeder, London, and W. Maxwell, of the Aberdeen Daily Journal. In the touring party there are representatives from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australasia and South Africa. The trip is divided between the C.P.R. and the Canadian National Railways, the object being to cover as wide an area as possible, and the trains are the most sumptuous that the railways afford.

Co-operative Dairy Enterprise
Launched in Manitoba

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited Will be Purely a Farmers' Concern—
Province Wide in its Scope—Co-operative Features Properly Safeguarded

WHAT is confidently hoped will prove an epoch in the history of dairying in Manitoba, was consummated last week when a big co-operative enterprise known as Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, was registered under the co-operative laws of the province.

During the initial stages leading up to the formation of this co-operative company, the movement has centred chiefly amongst the members of the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association. It has for a considerable time been borne in on the milk producers connected with the association, that they could not get a fair deal under the existing conditions. In view of the success of co-operative dairying, of which many examples exist in Canada and the United States, the producers have become more and more convinced that the only solution to their difficulties is in handling their products co-operatively. It was realized that the success of such an enterprise could not be guaranteed unless a thoroughly competent manager was available. Such a man recently became available in the person of James M. Carruthers, who, last spring severed his connection with a large dairy company of Winnipeg, in the building up of whose business he had taken a leading part. When it became known that Mr. Carruthers' services could be secured as manager, the milk producers were called together to talk matters over. They thoroughly approved of the co-operative idea and appointed a committee of 25 of their number to go further into the matter. After a thorough investigation the committee decided on a plan which, they believed, was absolutely good and practicable, and at the same meeting subscribed for stock in the new co-operative enterprise. As shareholders they elected a provisional directorate to proceed with the details of organization.

The plan of the proposed company was then submitted to the directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba, who gave it their hearty endorsement. Three of the directors of the U.F.M. were added to the board of provisional directors, the personnel of which is as follows: L. E. Townsend, Clendeboye, farmer; Wm. Grotke, Stonewall, farmer; Michael Lagimodiere, Lorette, farmer; John O. Boyle, La Salle, farmer; Wm. Waugh, Birds Hill, farmer; James M. Carruthers, Winnipeg, manager; Gordon W. Tovell, Lorette, secretary, Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association; Roderick McKenzie, vice-president Canadian Council of Agriculture; John L. Brown, president United Farmers of Manitoba and W. R. Wood, secretary United Farmers of Manitoba.

Purely a Farmers' Company

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, as the name suggests, will be a province-wide organization. Its objects as set forth in the charter, are to purchase milk and cream from the farmers of the province, to manufacture butter, ice cream and other dairy pro-

ducts, and to distribute fresh milk, cream and dairy products for city consumption. The company is also empowered under the terms of its charter to deal in dairy supplies, feedstuffs and other requirements of dairy farmers. Its authorized capital stock is \$500,000, consisting of 20,000 shares of \$25 each. No shareholder can own less than four or more than 200 shares. In order to insure that it shall always remain a farmers' enterprise it is provided that no person shall become a shareholder of the company other than a bona fide farmer, a farmer's wife, a farmer's son or daughter actually residing on a farm, a farm employee, a butter or cheese maker, or an officer or permanent employee of the association.

All Necessary Safeguards Provided

The company is registered under the Co-operative Associations Act of Manitoba. All the necessary safeguards that the enterprise shall remain purely co-operative are provided. The one man one vote system has been adopted and there can be no voting by proxy. The number of shareholders can never be less than 75 per cent. of the maximum number, and all transfers of stock will be controlled by the directors. On the capital stock a dividend not to exceed seven per cent. will be paid. Should the profits exceed the amount necessary for this purpose ten per cent. of such profits will be utilized to build up a reserve which, however, can never exceed 30 per cent. of the paid-up capital. After dividends and reserve have been taken care of the balance will be distributed as a co-operative patronage dividend, each producer sharing according to the amount of his produce handled by the association.

When interviewed by The Guide, Mr. Tovell, who is acting as provisional secretary of the company, stated that every endeavor was being made to insure the thoroughly co-operative nature of the enterprise, and to guard against the weaknesses which have sometimes characterized co-operative organizations.

"There are, to our minds, two chief weaknesses which have to be guarded against," said Mr. Tovell. "The first and greatest of these is weakness of management. In securing the services of Mr. Carruthers we have, we believe, signed up with a man of whose ability in this particular line of endeavor there can be no question. He has for many years been general manager of the largest dairying company in the province, and to his management much of the success of that company can be ascribed. He is thoroughly familiar with the dairy business of the province in all its branches, and particularly with the milk distributing business of Winnipeg. There is no doubt but that if Mr. Carruthers is backed up by the dairy farmers of the province, he will be able to put our proposition over. That he will be so backed up we have every confidence, for in their long experience with him he has always maintained their confidence and esteem.

"The second weakness which we have

endeavored to guard against is the small amount of business to the proportionately large overhead, which makes it extremely difficult to make a small co-operative association a success. Our association is province-wide in its scope. It will engage in all the various ramifications of the dairy business. It will, we believe, be of immediate benefit to a large number of farmers in the province, and, ultimately, of benefit to all of them. The experience everywhere has been that straight grain growing has had to give way to mixed farming. The spread of mixed farming means that eventually practically every farmer will keep cows and market milk or its products to a greater or less extent. Manitoba has got to follow the general trend in this direction. Our object should be to produce enough butter to butter every slice of bread which the wheat we produce will make. The farmers have a splendid opportunity in getting together behind a co-operative enterprise, the prospects of which are as wide as the future dairy industry of Manitoba.

"One of the objects of the new company will be to improve and standardize the quality of Manitoba dairy products, and to adopt a trade-mark or trade name which will have a standard value in both the home and Old Country markets for dairy produce."

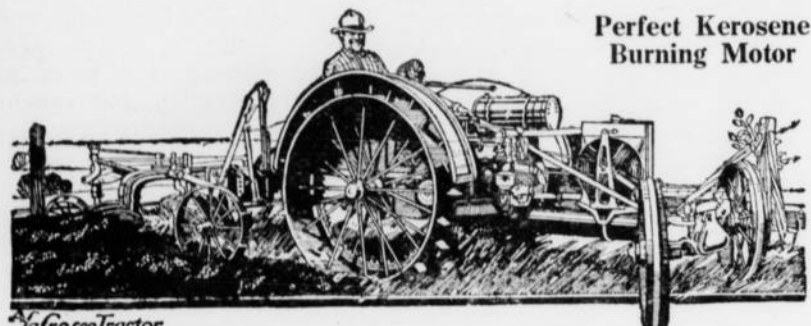
Under the terms of its charter the company shall be empowered to build new or take over existing creameries or cheese factories, and to provide cold storage and warehousing facilities such as is being done in the province of Saskatchewan. Existing local creameries or cheese factories may be taken over at their actual valuation, or, if purely co-operative, may exchange their own stock for stock of the larger company. The central plant and head office will be in Winnipeg. The company will be under centralized management and will act as the exclusive selling agency for all products which are delivered to it or its local units.

As mentioned above, the new enterprise has the hearty endorsement of the directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba. Organization work has proceeded in close co-operation with the Central board of the provincial association. The field in which the company will operate is a legitimate one for a purely farmers' enterprise. The success which has been achieved by the Fraser River Valley producers and by the Co-operative Creameries in Saskatchewan are examples right at home in Western Canada of what dairy farmers can do in handling their business co-operatively. Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited will give the farmers of Manitoba an opportunity of putting the dairy industry of the province on a safe and sane co-operative basis.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

Co-operative Dairy Enterprise	3
Launched in Manitoba.....	3
Dr. Michael Clark on the Budget.....	4
Editorial.....	5 and 6
Will Agricultural Prices Fall?.....	7
The Golden Trail.....	8
The Poultry Plan of Petaluma.....	9
Thomas MacNutt on the Budget.....	10
Business and Finance.....	16
Manitoba Section.....	18
Alberta Section.....	19
Saskatchewan Section.....	20
Religion and Life.....	27
Book Review.....	28
The Countrywoman.....	29
Farm Women's Clubs.....	30
Boo Bads.....	32
The Farmers' Market.....	38

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Dr. Michael Clark on the Budget

An Eloquent and Forceful Defence of the Political and Economic Principles contained in the Platform of the Council of Agriculture. Interesting Tariff and Income Tax Comparisons

FRIENDS and foes alike agree that Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., member for Red Deer, is one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in the House. His speech on the budget was a masterly effort, but is much too long for reproduction in The Guide. The following extracts will give a fair general idea of the line of thought developed by Dr. Clark.

Dealing with the question of tariff revision, he said:

"I revert for a moment to the question of tariff revision, and I want to say, and say it with the utmost seriousness, that in my opinion the immediate future prosperity—yes, the immediate future financial solidarity, honesty and stability of this country, depend upon a revision of the tariff downward, and that very speedily. At this point in my remarks I would say that the basis for that very strong and emphatic statement is the opinion—not my own opinion—but the opinion of everybody who is worth listening to in Canada upon this subject. We must increase the commerce of this country—export and import. We must increase the commerce of this country in the years immediately in front of us—export and import. What does Mr. Lloyd Harris, who has had a remarkable chance of forming an opinion upon this subject, say? What do our great financial leaders say? What do Sir Vincent Meredith, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Sir Edmund Walker say? Every one of these authorities says just what I have proclaimed though I admit they attach more importance than I do to an excess of exports over imports, although I will show you presently why we must have an excess of exports over imports. The commerce of the country must be increased and my hon. friend from Gloucester (Mr. Turgon) put the matter in a way which cannot be disputed when he said the other night that ships do not sail loaded one way to come empty the other. The only way you can carry on foreign commerce is to import—to sell exports in exchange for your imports. I mention the same authorities, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Sir Edmund Walker, as concurring substantially in the statement that in the years immediately before us we need to export \$200,000,000 worth of produce, roughly, to pay the foreign liabilities of our people—to pay the interest on money that Canadians in various capacities have borrowed from abroad, we need to export every year \$200,000,000 worth of produce, because that is the only form in which you can pay that interest. Mr. Speaker, that is a very serious liability for any country, but it is a tremendous liability for a young country like this, loaded as we are with our own internal troubles as well. Now, I want to proceed to another position; that for the payment of that liability; for the payment of that interest; for the procuring of that excessive import, you must depend largely upon your agricultural produce. Agriculture and kindred industries must carry the load. The immediate future of Canada depends to a demonstration—and I am trying to be as logical as I can—on the extent to which you promote the free production of your fields, the free production of your cattle ranches, the free production of your forests, the free production of your mines, because it is demonstrable to absolute proof that that is the way you must get the goods to pay your external liabilities.

I do not offer burden the House with a large number of figures, but I want to give, in round numbers, some figures which, I think, will carry home pretty substantial proof of the position which I have just taken. I have here the figures of our total export, and also the figures for the exports of our agricultural produce,—that is, the produce of the farm and the ranch—for the last five years. If the House will allow me I will cut out the thousands and the hundreds and give the figures in millions. In 1916 the total exports of Canada amounted to \$741,000,000, and the exports of the farm and the ranch were \$352,000,000. Even at that time, when

we were in the middle of the war and our exports were inflated by munitions, note the tremendous proportion of our exports that consisted of the produce of our agriculture alone. In 1917 our total exports were \$1,151,000,000, and our total exports of agricultural produce were \$501,000,000. In 1918 our total exports were \$1,540,000,000, and our total export of agricultural produce, \$739,000,000. In 1919 our total exports were \$1,216,000,000, of which \$469,000,000 were produce of the farm and the ranch. But here is the most significant figure of all: for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1920, when munitions had gone out, the total exports amounted to \$941,000,000, and the produce of the farm and ranch, \$545,000,000—much more than half our entire exports. Add to that the produce of the mine, the forest and the fisheries, and have I not gone far, Sir, to prove my case when I state that you must depend upon the produce of your agriculture for the discharge of your foreign obligations?

"We have to remember something further at this point: that the figures I have just given all apply to the war and the demobilization period, and, therefore, to a period during which there was enormous inflation of prices. There will be a decrease of prices, and we shall still have our \$200,000,000 to pay in the shape of interest. What does that teach us? Surely that nothing will meet our case except an enormous increase in the volume of that very produce or otherwise we shall not be able to meet our financial liabilities as a nation. No other conclusion is derivable from the figures I have given—and here I am talking no party politics; I am talking the best I know for the good of the nation to which we all belong and of which we are all proud. I hope that hon. gentlemen on all sides of the House will look into this matter carefully and receive my argument in the spirit in which it is given. It is an urgent national situation; yet we tax agricultural implements and place obstacles in the way of our foreign trade in the shape of a tariff wall, and a high tariff wall at that."

Dr. Clark made the following interesting comparison between the tariff of the United States and the Canadian tariff:

"I have said again and again that our tariff in Canada is a monstrosity compared with the United States tariff, and some of my hon. friends have said: 'You ought to prove that.' I am just going to prove it. In the United States, in the year 1917—and I am using the round figures again—\$206,000,000 of duty was collected. In the same year in Canada, while \$206,000,000 was being collected in the United States from 110,000,000 people, we collected \$167,000,000 from 8,000,000 people. The average rate of duty that year was 7.09 in the United States and 16.8 in Canada. In 1918 the United States collected a total of \$172,000,000 and we collected \$154,000,000. The average rate of duty in the United States in that year was 5.85, and in Canada 17 per cent. In 1919 the United States collected a total of \$249,000,000 from 110,000,000 people, and we collected \$168,000,000 from 8,000,000 people. Their average duty in that year was 6.52; ours was 17.9. If it be a good thing to imitate the States in income tax, imitate them in tariff too, and get your duty down to an average of 6.52, where the United States tariff is, and has been for the last eight years, and you will make very great progress pari passu as the States have done in the last eight years; because, be it remembered, that the States never made such progress in her history as she has since President Wilson came into power and the Underwood tariff was brought into operation.

"Just one more figure in this connection. It brings us nearly to date. The duty collected under the customs tariff in March last, in Canada—and this is pretty recent history—was \$24,000,000 in round figures, and it came to \$3 per head of the population of Canada for the month. I have not the figures for March for the United States, but in

Continued on Page 39

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 25, 1920

Mr. Meighen at Stirling

Outside of specific references to the 1917 platform of the Union Government, Mr. Meighen's speech at Stirling, was a mere amplification of his speech at Portage, a voluminous amount of sheer declamation. The premier, apparently, considers it unnecessary to support by any intelligent argument his attacks upon the opponents of the government; his appeal is to prejudice alone. He divides his opponents into two classes: free traders, who to him are mere "faddists," and "fiscal humbugs." The former, according to our arbitrary premier, are seeking to destroy the whole industrial system of the country; the latter want to abandon the tried and tested policies of the past: together they aim at overturning everything of value in the constitution. And when Mr. Meighen goes on to say that those "who would go the whole road of free trade, those who would go the farthest, regardless of consequences, would be in absolute control if by any chance the present government were defeated," it is not difficult to see against whom his tirades are directed.

Against such violent misrepresentation, such deliberate and intentional misrepresentation, it is necessary to lodge a vigorous protest. The policy of the New National Policy party, both with respect to the tariff and fiscal reform, is clearly and definitely laid down in the platform of the Council of Agriculture. There is nothing that is either new or novel, either faddist or destructionist, in the proposals contained in that platform, and it would be more in keeping with the dignity of his position if Premier Meighen would confine his attention to the actual proposals of the party he so violently attacks. We challenge Premier Meighen, or any supporters of his government, to show wherein the tariff and fiscal reform proposals in the platform of the Council of Agriculture menace either industrial or constitutional stability. We challenge him to show wherein the tariff proposals come within the meaning of absolute free trade or wherein those proposals would to any serious extent impair the industries affected. We challenge him to show wherein the fiscal reforms proposed are impracticable and in what respect they diverge from the tendency toward resort to direct taxation, which is observable in practically every country today. In a word, we challenge Mr. Meighen and his supporters to deal particularly with the platform, the actual concrete proposals of the party, which according to him is now so strong that it may "be in absolute control" after the next election. Mr. Meighen's conjectural fears about the motives behind the new political movement are beside the point; what he has to face and adequately deal with is the avowed policy of the party and his reluctance to meet his opponents on that ground looks precious like an astute dodging of assured defeat.

Women Win in U.S.

The fight for the federal enfranchisement of women in the United States has been won. By the narrow vote of 49 to 47 the Tennessee legislature ratified the constitutional amendment conferring the federal vote upon women, thus giving the required majority of state ratifications, namely, 36 out of the 48 states of the Union, and adding over 10,000,000 to the women voters in the United States.

It is a remarkable commentary on democracy that the country, which is somewhat

boastingly proud of its political democracy, and in which there was made probably the first claim of the right of women to political privileges—some 270 years ago, when Margaret Brent claimed the right to sit in the Assembly of Maryland—should be among the last to grant those privileges in full. Wyoming gave the vote to women in 1869, but it was some considerable time before the example was followed in other states, and in the meantime, Australia, New Zealand, Finland and some other European countries, yielded to the movement. The women in Great Britain secured through their magnificent war work what years of agitation, sometimes of a rather violent character, failed to obtain, while the concession of the federal franchise in Canada was the result of rather mixed motives.

It is not even certain that the great fight begun by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Martha Wright, Lucretia Mott and other notable women, has been permanently won. Nine states refused to ratify the amendment, and it is reported that the matter will again be brought before the Tennessee legislature with a view to reversing the vote. Even if that fail, the vote may be challenged in the courts as invalid under the state constitution. In the meantime, however, the women have won, and we extend to them our heartiest congratulations, and hope that in the coming presidential election they will use their influence to bring the United States into closer relations with the great movement which is directed toward making the world one in the promotion of human ideals.

The Tariff Commission

It is announced that the Tariff Commission will open its sittings in Winnipeg, on September 15. From Winnipeg it will go to the coast and hold sittings in two or three places in British Columbia, returning to take in the prairie provinces in October, "so as to meet the convenience of those whose farming operations would render their attendance in September difficult." In the prairie provinces meetings will be held at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Port Arthur. Winnipeg thus having two sittings, one on the outward journey and one on the return.

The Commission will be composed of Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance; Hon. J. A. Calder, president of the privy council and Senator Robertson, minister of labor. The members appear to have been selected with an eye to the elements in the tariff controversy. Sir Henry may be trusted to stand for "letting well enough alone," not because he particularly wants to, but because he has to raise the money for the government, and reduction of the tariff means devising other means of securing revenue. Mr. Calder, presumably, has been selected because the government is laboring under the delusion that he can exercise a moderating influence on the West, while Senator Robertson is expected in some way to exercise a similar influence on Labor.

During the debate on the budget, speakers on the government side of the House taunted the cross-benchers with being afraid to move as an amendment the tariff platform of the Council of Agriculture, although they knew well enough that the rules of the House prevented the N.N.P. party introducing an amendment owing to the Liberals having introduced one; before the commission has concluded its sessions in the country it will have had enough and to spare of the plat-

form. It will get some material for digestion at its initial sitting in Winnipeg, and will have enough to give it acute indigestion before it is through with the West.

One word of advice is in order to those who purpose appearing before the commission to urge the reduction of the tariff; they must not allow themselves to be caught with the question: "How is the lost revenue to be made up?" They should go prepared to intelligently and forcefully present the entire fiscal policy embodied in the platform. It is not enough to urge tariff reduction; they must be able to show that the platform provides a better way of raising revenue than by high customs duties. This involves some study, but it is essential that the constructive side of the platform be kept in the foreground.

Direct Action

In a campaign pamphlet issued by the Alberta Referendum Campaign Committee, there is given a quotation from a resolution prepared by Vandervelde, the Belgian war minister, and one of Europe's outstanding Socialists, in which the workers are urged to "pronounce distinctly in favor of direct action against alcoholism . . ." If one were to judge from the speeches of Mr. Meighen or Senator Robertson, direct action means everything that can be included under the heading of revolution; evidently the Alberta Referendum Campaign Committee have a better understanding of the phrase.

Direct action means just what the words imply, namely, going straight after what it is sought to accomplish. John Morley was turned down by the worker electors of Newcastle-on-Tyne because he told them to work out their economic salvation through their trade unions instead of through special legislation, that is, to improve their conditions by direct action. There are some things that can be best accomplished through legislation, but in the main the best legislation that any parliament has passed is that which facilitates the self-betterment of the people, which encourages the recourse to self-help.

The farmers of Canada are building up organizations which contain the promise of an economic betterment that never could be secured by political action. In the co-operative movement there is the germ of the nearest thing to the fabled Golden Age that humanity ever will achieve. And co-operation is direct action; it is the self-achievement of a group ideal. Many thinking farmers already see that, in the question of national marketing for example, they have in their existing organizations the machinery for retaining exclusive control of their products until they reach the user. If all the grain grown in Western Canada were handled through the farmers' own elevator systems, or even shipped to their own marketing organizations, the farmers would have attained the ideal of modern industrial labor—the control by the producers of what they produce in the whole process of distribution. It is an ideal most difficult of achievement in the world of industry and the development toward it will be slow and irregular, but for the farmers of this country at least, the path of deliverance lies right at their feet if only they have the insight and the energy to set out upon it.

It is very necessary that the farmers should seek through political action to remove the obstacles and hindrances which lie in the way of their betterment, but it is of even more importance that while they are seeking

to remove these obstacles they should, with equal energy, be constructing the machinery which alone will give positive results of a permanent character. There is danger in the excitement of the political movement that the economic movement, the co-operative movement, will be neglected. Nothing would more greatly delight those who profit by the incompleteness of the farmers' organizations than to see their political action kill their economic action. They would be quite prepared to welcome a political dominance of the farmers if it were purchased at the cost of their economic strength. The farmers should not lose sight of the supreme fact that for them the main road is direct action by the co-operative principle.

Press and Empire

The Empire Press Union, the members of which have been in conference at Ottawa, and are now endeavoring to gain an idea of the country from the platform of an observation car, supplemented by information gathered in the various cities covered by their itinerary, is an institution which seeks to strengthen the bonds of empire by facilitating the interchange of empire news. The gist of the resolutions passed at the conference at Ottawa was a better, quicker and cheaper news service throughout the empire, and it is certainly needed, in fact, one might go to the extent of saying that so far as the other dominions are concerned there is no news service at all. A brief cablegram or two came through when the Prince of Wales was visiting Australasia, which indicated that our imperial brothers were having their share of the world's troubles, and that even the protectionist legislation, lauded by Premier Meighen, was unsatisfying. So far as the news service conveyed any information it might even have been the cause of the trouble that interfered with the travelling of the Prince.

Yet we are interested in what takes place in the other dominions. Like Canada they are young communities faced with the difficult problems that are associated with settlement and development and the maintenance of democratic progress. Australia and New Zealand have been called the legislative experimental stations of the world, and the designation is not inapplicable. We would like to keep in touch with them and learn of their movements and their efforts toward political and economic betterment. South Africa has a racial problem like our own, but it is rarely that the news columns of the

papers contain information of interest regarding political matters in South Africa. Above all, they are primarily agricultural countries, as Canada is, and to farmers there is no more interesting or important movement among all the movements of the day than the co-operative, the self-help movement in all agricultural countries. If the Empire Press Union can succeed in so bettering the interchange of empire news that we can be kept informed of the whole political, economic and social activities of these other dominions, it will have accomplished something of real importance, and met a real need. In any case, the tour of Canada by 80 or so trained newspaper writers should have valuable results in the way of correcting some very prevalent misconceptions regarding this country, and in giving wider publicity to the opportunities it offers. And if they will only give an adequate and accurate account of the farmers' organizations and the fight the farmers are putting up for economic and political betterment, we will feel that the tour was a complete success.

The Liquor Referendum

The referendum vote provided for in the recent amendment to the Canada Temperance Act, will be taken in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nova Scotia, on October 25. In Ontario the referendum has been postponed and will not be held until April. The other provinces have not asked for a referendum under the act, but they will, no doubt, fall in line after the vote in October.

It is of the utmost importance that a thoroughly representative vote be cast on the question to be submitted at this referendum, for on this vote will be based the whole of future temperance legislation. The voter has simply to answer the question whether or not he or she is in favor of the prohibition of the importation of liquor into the province. The vote will not decide the question of whether the province has to be bone-dry or not; it will make it possible to have effective bone-dry legislation if the people desire it. It is not possible to have such legislation at the present time because the provinces have not the power to prevent the importation or the exportation of liquor; the referendum in effect makes it possible for the province to have whatever kind of liquor legislation the people want.

The experience of the last few years has clearly demonstrated the necessity for adequate public support of temperance legislation. It is almost impossible to enforce a

law which has against it a substantial minority, and more especially when the minority believes that even the majority is not sincere in its support of the law. With larger powers in the enactment of temperance legislation it is essential there should go a more solid public support of the law, and a person's vote should represent not only an opinion but a moral determination. We are convinced the people will vote for the prohibition of importation into the respective provinces; they should also be prepared to back their votes to the extent that may be required to secure respect for the laws that follow it. A vote that does not express both an intellectual and moral conviction is in effect a vote upon which it is impossible to found practicable legislation.

When a United States farmer moves up to Canada and brings a car load of horses and implements with him, the value of his equipment helps to swell the figures of Canadian imports. Most people consider the immigration of good farmers a benefit to this country. The Canadian Reconstruction Association, however, points to every increase in imports as a sign that the country is going to the dogs.

Paper suits, made in Germany, are being sold in London at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$40. That's where Germany gets ahead again; over here they haven't got beyond making boots of paper.

Things have got so bad in Ireland that the British Government has had to pass an "Irish Crimes Bill." The man who wrote of Ireland as "a little bit of heaven," must have got mixed up in his geography—or his eschatology.

Baron von Alvensleben, who has interests in Vancouver, and who is said to be the representative of the Kaiser, has been officially declared the enemy of Canada. Presumably, therefore, a state of war exists between Canada and Baron von Alvensleben, who is probably mobilizing himself for an invasion.

The Privy Council has just handed down a decision in the case of a man in Montreal who got into a scrap with the City Council, over the erection of a garage. The affair probably cost as much as would build a dozen garages and put a Ford in each. But why on earth should a case of this kind have to be settled in England?



PILING IT ON



Delegates at the Annual Meeting of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, in July, 1920
This company operates 42 warehouses and markets half the apple crop and the greater part of the potato crop of Nova Scotia

Will Agricultural Prices Fall?

IN the March number of the Journal of Political Economy, which is published under the auspices of the University of Chicago, Edwin G. Nourse, professor of agricultural economics in Iowa State College, is accorded the initial place, with an article entitled, Will Agricultural Prices Fall? Professor Nourse, who is a recognized authority on such matters and is the author of an excellent book, Agricultural Economics, deals with the question in an exhaustive and thorough manner. Some analysis of the arguments which he advances and the conclusions which he reaches in a long article of nearly 30 pages, cannot fail to be of interest to the farmers of Western Canada.

He begins by quoting the interesting analysis made by Professor Moulton, of the University of Chicago, of the run of forces in the advance of prices during and since the war, wherein this economist sets the prices of farm products in a class by themselves, outside the control of the cost of production forces, to which he accords so powerful an influence in the determination of prices of the manufacturer's and merchant's wares. "In agriculture," said Professor Moulton, "demand and supply fix the price of produced goods, but increasingly in manufacturing lines computations of probable cost not only fix price quotations but govern as well the volume that will be produced."

Professor Nourse sees two possibilities which may cause a break in prices of farm produce. If the farmer decides, as he did in war time, to carry on production without any careful scrutiny of its costs, the equation of supplies to current demands may bring about a lowering of costs. Again, there might become available for the markets of the world large quantities of agricultural produce from other sources of supply at a range of prices far below the estimated cost of production for the farmers of North America, who might meet disaster by holding out for the present and advancing prices. Professor Nourse, however, thinks that the modern farmer will not easily be trapped in such a situation. In days gone by he might have landed in it through sheer economic stupidity. The old-time farmer, he says, accepted the ills which often came upon him through excess of production "with much the heavenly grace or peevish resignation with which the old-time mother accepted the hard lot entailed by a too large family. His modern successor no longer functions as 'a creator of crops with the instinctive and unregarding ardor of the dumb beasts.' On every side there is evidence of capable educative work and propaganda, whereby the business farmer of today posts himself concerning the applicability and benefit of prudential checks whose exercise would be calculated to maintain his standard of life. A number of examples are given of printed and spoken words directed to this end, and apparently in the United

The Forces Bearing on Price Levels—An Analysis and Forecast—An Article by Prof. Nourse, of Chicago University, Reviewed by J. A. Stevenson

States there is a nation-wide movement, which, finding every support in colleges of agriculture and national and state departments of agriculture, seeks the accurate ascertainment of costs of producing many different products in the various farming regions, for the double purpose of protecting the level of productive effort and of fixing a holding price in dealing with buyers and consumers." Professor Nourse sums up the aim of intelligent farmers in America to be expressed in these words: "We must learn what it costs to produce our stuff, and then organize associations powerful enough to see that we get this price."

The older generation of farmers showed, in the long period of low agricultural prices during the closing years of last century, a dogged resignation to their lot, but the bitter experiences have been implanted in their minds, either through personal contact or by hearsay, and there is a general determination, according to Professor Nourse, that such conditions shall not be repeated. "The farmer," he writes, "is now a dyed-in-the-wool cost theorist in his ideas of value; a stickler for 'just' price and 'fair value' so interpreted, and a firm believer that 'supply and demand is a device of the devil—either a lie or a crime, or perhaps both.'"

Advance In Cost Factors

Then the essayist proceeds to examine the question of the advance in cost factors and gives a most interesting comparative table, taken from a list of 85 items, prepared by Bureau of Statistics of the American Department of Agriculture. The Canadian parallel figures would not show much variation from these:

	1918 price per cent. of		
	1917	1914	1909
Barb wire	124	199	206
Fertilizer	124	170	178
Gasoline	111	163	144
Harness	133	166	187
Harrows	136	226	234
Lumber, 1 inch.....	123	167	159
Mowers	127	172	159
Paint, mixed	127	204	219
Paris Green	122	223	231
Plows	128	190	200
Sacks	153	282	307
Salt	126	167	183
Shingles	117	149	157
Shovels	130	192	203
Twine	127	250	272
Tin pails.....	146	222	240
Wagons	129	171	189
Wire fence.....	124	192	196
Average	128	192	196

The average of the whole list of the 85 items shows an advance of 108 per cent. over prices in 1909, 97 per cent. over prices in 1914, and 32 per cent.

over prices in 1917. There is also a parallel advance in the farmers' labor cost of operation. The traditional hired man's wages of \$25 to \$30 per month have now disappeared in favor of rates of \$60, \$75 and \$80 per month. Day wages have risen from the \$1.25 to \$3.00 level to \$5.00, \$6.00 and even in cases of special shortage or special classes of labor, \$8.00 per day. The investigations undertaken by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicate that taking 1910 as a base year and \$100 as the standard, monthly wages with board had risen to 109.3 per cent. in 1914, 150.3 per cent. in 1917, 181.7 per cent. in 1918 and 207.3 per cent. in 1919, taking the United States as a whole. The advance in day wages is even greater, having risen to 227.6 per cent. in 1919.

The third factor which must be taken into account is the marked advance in the price of land, which has given rise to a dangerous speculative boom in many states. In Iowa advances of \$75 to \$125 per acre in a year have taken place, and sales at \$500 per acre have not been uncommon. There are a large number of "renters" in the middle western states, and they have felt the effect of this rise. Cash rents in Iowa have advanced from \$5.00 and \$8.00 per acre to \$12, \$20 and in some cases \$30 per acre. The U.S. Department of Agriculture calculates that the average value of all arable land in the United States has advanced not less than 27 per cent. since 1917. Professor Nourse, therefore, thinks that farmers will have the strongest possible motive to hold the selling prices of their products up to a level that will enable them to pay the rents contracted for, and the owners who have rented their farms will be influenced by the same feeling. A community of interest has developed between all classes of farm capitalists and workers and likewise all those who look to them as the purchasers of their goods.

Ability to Protect Returns

Professor Nourse visualizes a great movement for the organization or all branches of agricultural industry, and interprets it as meaning that the farmer proposes to use the methods pursued by other economic groups to protect his own position. In the past the farmers were weak as a class, on account of the poor strategic position of agriculture at a time when there was an abundance of cheap, fertile land and a vast multitude of hardy and energetic settlers, who had come from other countries to better themselves and were willing to work continually and endure great hardships. The farmers were also weak because they stood single-handed amongst the great economic forces which controlled transportation, manu-

facturing and finance. The first steps towards the organization of American farmers was made after the close of the American Civil War, and between that date and the end of the 19th century there was a series of efforts at organization. Professor Nourse characterizes them as overblown ventures, whose aims were too diffuse. Of these the Grange is practically the sole survivor. But since the 20th century began, effective business organizations have been making solid growth in all the chief lines of agriculture. A great body of growers' marketing associations have become well established during the last 15 or 20 years, and have been able to wield a considerable influence in enforcing price policies. Mobilization has been proceeding quietly but effectively, and there has been secured the passage of laws to help co-operative organization and collective bargaining. The farmers' elevator movement has given rise to some 12 farmers' grain dealing associations, and Professor Nourse states that they are planning "a more aggressive type of centralized action, after the general pattern of the United Grain Growers of Canada." The wool and livestock shippers are moving in the same direction, and the conclusion is that the American farm producers have now attained a degree of solidarity which can exercise an appreciable influence in preventing the decline of farm prices.

The political side of the movement has not been neglected, and there is now established in Washington a National Board of Farm Organizations, with a permanent secretary and a settled abode. On November 12, 1919, there came into existence the National Federation of Farm Bureaus, which will try to represent the agricultural industry of the States in a comprehensive manner. It proposes to spend money on research into questions of agricultural production and distribution at home and abroad, world demand, costs of production, tariff and trade policies and similar matters. The conclusion of the writer is that the farmers, by these policies, are raising up effective defences against any arbitrary decline of farm prices as long as wages, equipment costs, rents and domestic expenditure remain high.

Outside Factors and Price Maintenance

Professor Nourse faces the fact that outside forces might possibly defeat the most laudable intentions and superhuman efforts to safeguard the farmers' condition, and he examined some of the possible contingencies. He considers that if European governments pursue an economic policy designed to foster domestic agriculture and discourage importation, the foreign market for farm products of this continent will be seriously contracted, and he notes the continuance of restrictions on imports of foods, notably in Great Britain and Italy. The export demand, based on the idea that Europe would have to be fed for five years, has failed to materialize.

Continued on Page 11

The Golden Trail

Being a Further Adventure of Laurence O'Day

By Billee Glynn

O'DAY had \$200 in a bank in Vancouver. It was money he had earned on a farm in Saskatchewan before setting out for the Coast. In addition he had \$90 due him at the camp at the time when Catherine Ludgate and her father left it to return home. Tremendously in love, the two young people had arranged that O'Day should take a vacation in Vancouver, where they could still see each other. In consequence the third day after their departure found O'Day sailing down Burrard Inlet. In four hours more he was talking to Catherine on the telephone. And this was the beginning of six weeks of Heaven.

Almost every day he spent afternoon or evening with her—boating, walking, at dinner or the theatre, wherever mood and the glorious summer days called them. He had found a position in the forenoon in a grocery store, and he was also learning from practical men whom he had sought out everything possible about prospecting. Both he and the girl were now enthusiastic that the map he had won from Penrose, if the place indicated could be found, meant not only enough money to marry on but fortune.

So the days passed, filled with an odorous quality of life that O'Day had never tasted before. What an environment for love, these splendid mountains rising supremely to snow-capped height, these waters as soft as the call of a siren and arrayed in shifting, palpitating color. Can he not be forgiven for delaying his journey just a little? For he really had a lot to learn about prospecting. The third week in September, however, he was ready. And the girl bade him goodbye at the boat which was to take him to Observatory Inlet, the first leg of his journey.

Her belief in his success made the adventure gloriously wonderful. Somewhere in the barren Northland to which he was about to sail the marvellously rich placer ground outlined in the map awaited him, and he would find it. He had an Indian with him, rifles, mining tools, a few necessary instruments, besides a lot of supplies and a collapsible canoe. He had gone to the logging-camp on Burrard Inlet to find Ooluk, whom he would like to have taken, but he had disappeared. However, the Siwash whom he had engaged seemed a sure-enough fellow.

The trip by boat following the coast north from Vancouver, and winding through soft-lapping straits and wonderfully wooded granite batholith isles is beautiful; and to a young man in love is indescribable. Observatory Inlet is about two days on, and within a short distance of Stewart, one of the most important and northerly of mining towns in British Columbia.

O'Day had chosen Observatory Inlet to make his start from because the Siwash, whom he had christened "Jim," had suggested that their journey would be accomplished more easily by following the Naas river which emptied into the inlet.

The steamer let them off at an American mining camp, and the second morning following found them vigorously paddling up stream. Jim at front of the canoe, O'Day behind, and their provisions and things piled between. On either side of them rose the Cascades, the gods of granite that guard this coast, and out of them, their thin covering of shale, glacier gravel, or clay, the forest rising to green and brown heights. Forty miles down the Naas the granite disappears, but the mountains, now limestone, and the forest go on in bafflingly endless, uncanny immensity.

Jim, the Siwash, proved an expert canoe-man. The salmon in search of a spawning-ground could not make a rapid with more skill. And O'Day learned from him very quickly. A great deal of the time, however, they found themselves on smooth, deep water. Going upstream they travelled easily ten miles an hour, and the first night were lucky to find a cove and a bit of shingly beach on which to camp.

for a larger part of the way the mountains dropped precipitously to the river.

O'Day managed to catch a couple of trout to supplement their repast of bacon and crackers; and then he crawled under a blanket to one of the most relishable sleeps of his life. They awakened with the sun to the cool breath of the singing river and the heavy, healthful aroma of the forest. This day, however, they were too greedy of distance. The sun dropped behind a mountain, and night fell like a sudden mantle, catching them without a place to camp. In spite of the moonlight the buttressed shores were dangerously black, and for all their lookout showed no place to beach. So they kept on all night fearing crags or swift water, and about eight o'clock in the morning came into a little valley where they flung themselves wearily, too tired even to eat first.

When he awoke, O'Day found a snake had been keeping him company in his blanket, and was startled. But it was one of the harmless grass species, and Jim picked it up by the neck. He had been awake for sometime and had shot a couple of blue grouse and was engaged in cooking them, Indian fashion, on hot stones.

Treats like this made the trip somewhat of a picnic. They had to trudge several portages, carrying their stuff, when the current swept through crag-foaming gorges, but took their time, and Jim, with his Indian instinct, always managed something of a trail and found the river again at the right place.

On one of these portages O'Day shot a deer, and they roasted the shanks of it, adding this delicacy to their stock of provisions. They could have shot several black bears, but they seemed so friendly they desisted. A mountain lion showed itself once but disappeared too quickly to train a rifle on it. There was always, of course, a supply of fish whenever they wished to throw a line. They were able at times to even catch them with their hands. Often dead fish could be seen floating in coves or swept on beaches, salmon that had lost their lives in their instinctive attempt to deposit their spawn somewhere in the sources of the river.

In six and-a-half days the Siwash estimated they were 250 miles up the Naas. The mountains were still with them, but the forest was not nearly so dense. They were entering the great barren Northland, and it was hot. The river would not take their canoe much farther. It had grown narrow and sometimes filled with boulders.

The rich placer ground shown on the map was situated on a tributary flowing east into the Finlay river. This tributary began about 60 miles from the farthest eastern point of the Naas. So they followed the Naas as far

east as it went, shouldering their canoe and load when navigation became impossible. After this there was still 60 miles to do over a mountain range and they rested a couple of days before starting on this last lap of the journey.

The Siwash, whose appetite for grouse was almost a passion, was cooking some he had shot, while O'Day laid the table—a granite cup and plate, and knife and fork for each, on a Chil-waack rug made of grasses in a pattern of vividly-colored diamonds. The odor of the baking grouse spread in the warm evening air. And in another minute the coffee would be giving up its fragrance.

"When we get back to Vancouver," said O'Day, "I'm going to buy you a Columbia-river fishing boat, Jim."

This was Jim's dream—a boat with a real keel that made the Indian fisherman independent. What cannery wouldn't do business with a buck with such a boat?

"Much oblige," replied Jim. "Me know pretty squaw."

"Going to marry her?" asked O'Day. The Siwash nodded his head solemnly. "She ask me already," he explained.

O'Day couldn't help smiling. "But I know oder squaw," went on the redman. "She am Coquittam" (Southern Indian tribe); fatter dan oder one, fat as dat," pointing to grouse. "Tink I'll marry her—she don't want me."

O'Day laughed heartily, then jumped to his feet. He had caught a flash of gray behind a thicket. The Indian also had risen searching quietly with his eyes. Then he reached for his rifle and there was a quick report. A big timber wolf slouched out and down the valley on three legs. He was only a moment in view, hurriedly taking advantage of cover. With a shrug of his shoulders the Indian let him go.

"He not come no more," he grunted. They decided it would be necessary to leave their canoe, light and

collapsible though it was, here at the head of the Naas. The untrodden range looked a desperate hike. So they stored it in a tree for their return. They could make a raft for the other river if needed. Anyway their bonanza bottom lay at the beginning of it. And the second day of the journey in the withering heat of the interior, and wilting under their loads on a narrow and often obstructed animal trail they were never sure of, they both realized they were carrying too much as it was. It took them eight days to reach the barren foothills on the other side of the range. Then, a few miles farther on they glimpsed running away from them a stream like the glittering body of a snake. O'Day threw his hat in the air, cheering wildly—the Mecca of his dreams had been reached at last. He made

sure of the location later by identifying it on the map. There was nothing now to do but to go to work.

By night they had constructed in Siwash manner, a tepee of branches that afforded excellent shelter and sleeping room. In the morning they were ready to pan the stream, here at its source narrow and shallow.

That was the beginning of five weeks of intense labor—labor which with the passage of time became grim. For, in spite of all their efforts, they found no gold gravel; the stream yielded them nothing but fish. They panned it for 20 miles to a point where it deepened to a real torrent between mountains; they panned the rivulets running into it, even those of its mountain source; and they always turned to camp at night with gloom and disappointment in their faces.

Then they sought another stream in this one's likeness 30 miles both to north and south—and found only autumn dying in the Northland.

The browned features of O'Day became set with failure. The Indian had recovered his natural stoicism, shooting game and cooking comfortably.

"White man alway worry 'bout gold," he said. "He tink too much of his squaw."

Finally, O'Day expressed his decision to return to civilization. It was toward the end of November, and it had begun to get chilly. One evening, after supper, as they were roasting some venison for the journey, the Indian called attention to two animals which appeared, timber wolves running circuitously in their direction, probably attracted by the scent of the sizzling meat.

O'Day reached for his rifle and kneeled, waiting a favorable shot. But by this time the Indian had a better view of the animals. He shoved away the rifle.

"Don't shoot. Jes' dogs! Somebody mus' hev camped ober der." He nodded in the direction whence the dogs came.

O'Day rose to his feet calling the animals to him. They were two big "Eskimos," and came shyly, evidently afraid to trust themselves too near. At length a proffered hunk of venison decided the question for them and they responded to a petting with perfect friendliness. Then they began to bark and repeatedly rush away in the dog language for "follow."

Taking up his rifle, O'Day started after them; and the Indian also went along when he had put away his roast. The route the dogs led them lay over some high hills to the south-west, and then through an encircling fringe of big timber into a sequestered bit of plain—probably a mile and-a-half from camp. What was their surprise here to find a log cabin evidently inhabited.

Striding on after the barking dogs, O'Day rapped nervously on the door. A white man with long, graying beard and hair opened it. He was dressed in skins, and apparently in a weak condition.

"Thank God, someone has come!" he uttered in creaking voice. "Are you Indians?"

O'Day realized he was blind. "No, one white man and one Indian," he answered, stepping inside the crudely-furnished cabin. Jim was now at his heels, gazing with a superstitious and almost awed look at the man.

"I came across from Observatory Inlet," went on O'Day, "to prospect this river here. I had a map. It was supposed to show bonanza placer dirt but I found nothing."

The blind man smiled faintly, limping over to a corner. He fumbled a moment and came back holding out a folded piece of paper. "Was your map like this one?" he asked, still smiling.

O'Day unfolded the paper and saw a duplicate of his own map. He looked up astonished. "It is exactly like mine," he voiced. "How did you come by it?"

The blind man sat down in a chair whose rockers were made from crooked

Continued on Page 15



The Poultry Plan of Petaluma

ABOUT 36 miles north of San Francisco there is a place called Petaluma, which translated means "the city of little hills." If we are to believe all that the Petaluma board of commerce says about its home town, then the millennium would mean a change for the worse for that city. As it is easier to believe what boards of commerce say than to look for proof, we must, I suppose, let them continue to indulge in unrestrained superlatives. That's their privilege.

There are one or two things, however, for which the Petaluma district must be accorded the palm. It knows how to produce eggs and how to market them. In the county there are approximately 4,000,000 laying hens. One man has 30,000 of them. The flocks average 1,500.

When it comes to marketing the eggs the producers have a smooth-working, well-managed association, which in 1919 handled 54 per cent. of the San Francisco receipts. It marketed 315,251 cases, for which it received \$4,680,065.76, and the total expense for receiving, packing and shipping was 2.09 per cent. of the sales price. The association was organized in 1916 and began active operations in January of 1917.

How Prices Were Manipulated

Prior to organization the poultry producers had a marketing problem, and a big one. J. Ray Corliss, the man with the 30,000 hens, who is now president of the association, has explained how things were manipulated. Says Mr. Corliss:

"I have been in the chicken business 16 years, and up to the time this association was organized I never made any real money. I never got anything like a fair return for my labor and investment. The jobbers used to manipulate prices so that there was never anything in it for the producer. When we kicked they told us, 'Well, you've got a home; what more do you want?' And that's the way they looked at it. If we had a home and enough to eat, so that we could go on producing, that was all there was coming to us. All the profit in the business, they figured, belonged to them. They kept us working for them, instead of for ourselves."

"The way they did it was by manipulating the price on the Dairy Exchange. They could do that easily then because we producers had nothing to say about it; we just had to take whatever price they fixed. They used to make a very low price from February to June, when we produce 70 per cent. of our eggs, so as to get eggs into storage cheap and make a big profit selling them in the fall. Then, when the storage season was over, they would keep the price down the rest of the summer, so they could make more profit shipping East or to Alaska or elsewhere. About three months in the fall they would boost the price up so as to be able to sell their storage eggs at a high price and make a big profit on them. Then, after the storage eggs were cleaned up their price would come down with a run. I remember one year, right after New Year's, the price dropped 23 cents in a few days. They always put it down just as quickly as possible so they could escape losing money on the falling market in January and February and could

Through Co-operation the Producers Have Stabilized Their Egg Market and Secured a Voice in Controlling Prices---By R. D. Colquette



A Typical Poultry Ranch in the Petaluma District

make money instead by shipping our eggs East. No matter how hard the poultry man worked he couldn't make any money; the commission man got all the profit."

Sounds as if it all happened in Canada, doesn't it?

A Revolution in Egg Marketing

"Four years ago, as a result of all this, the poultry men of Petaluma were in a bad way," continued Mr. Corliss. "They couldn't pay their feed bills, and those who could sell were selling their places and going out of business. The feed men were in a bad way. They had thousands of dollars on their books that they didn't know if they would ever collect or not. The prospects looked pretty blue for the whole community."

"Now the poultrymen are out of debt and are putting money in the bank. The feed dealers haven't a dollar of bad accounts on their books. I know this because I am a director in two large feed concerns and know all the other feed men. Poultry ranches around Petaluma have doubled in value and there is a big demand for them. The Petaluma banks are loaded up with money and the whole community is live and prosperous. Petaluma bought more Liberty Bonds than any other city of the same size in the United States."

"And what brought about all the difference? What made all this prosperity after the hard times four years ago? It's all due to the association. Everybody admits it for they know it's a fact. The association did for Petaluma what the Raisin Association did for Fresno. It took the uncertainty out of the poultry business and put it on a sound commercial basis. Some people will tell you that the war made good times. Of course the war did a great deal, especially in some lines. But how about the chicken business? Look at the facts. The war began in 1914 and the price of feed immediately went up and has been going up ever since. But egg prices didn't begin to go up till the association began business in 1917. If there was any money made out of eggs before the association started it was made by the speculative dealer.

The producer didn't get any of it."

Expert Managers Engaged

Following the practice of other successful co-operative associations in California, the Poultry Producers of Central California, as the association is called, has engaged skillful management to conduct its affairs. It may be worth while digressing for a moment to make this point clear. In previous articles the fact has been mentioned that no one but a producer of the product marketed through an association is admitted to membership in it. He must be one of those who are utilizing the association to market their product in order to become a member. Only such members have a vote in the selection of directors and the directors must be members. Voting power is not secured by holding stock, but by being a producing member. The directors are producers—farmers—not necessarily business experts. But business experts are needed, and the association secures the best experts available to manage its affairs. The experts are always the hired men of the association—get that clear. They are hired to carry out the policies adopted by the directors. If they have any voting power it is because they are producing members of the association. The policy of the big associations is to hire the best brains available to head their departments. They pay as high as \$30,000 a year for good men. Salaries of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year for general managers are common. Traffic experts, sales experts, advertising experts; whatever experts are needed are engaged and whatever salaries are needed to secure their services are paid. These men look after the details of their various departments. If they have recommendations regarding the policies of the association those recommendations are

focussed through the general manager, who brings them before the board of directors. The board makes the decisions. The control of the association, therefore, goes right back to the producer-members who elect the board.

The general manager of the Poultry

Association, J. H. Barber, was, some years ago, with the University of California Experimental Station. For a time he was farm superintendent. Later he went into business in San Francisco. Then he went poultry farming and was

poultry farming when the association was formed. Later the association wanted him for general manager. He took the job, though he still runs his poultry ranch. His family lives there and there he spends his Sundays, away from the turmoil of the city. He has been a mighty successful manager. Everybody who knows says so except Barber. He is too busy to toot his own horn. But when it comes to explaining the work of the poultry association he is a mine of information. He has known it since it was an infant. I had two interviews with Mr. Barber while in San Francisco, in which he gave me the following outline of the organization and its work:

"The marketing of eggs, which is the chief object of this association, requires a considerable outlay of money, therefore the corporate form of organization was chosen in order to secure the necessary capital and basis for credit. But while corporate in form, the organization is non-profit in operation, dividends on stock being limited to eight per cent. per annum. Any further net gain from the association's operations, after paying all expenses of the business, is distributed to the members on the basis of their egg shipments. The association does not buy and sell on the market like an ordinary dealer, and does not handle the produce of outsiders, but confines its operations entirely to marketing co-operatively the products of its members."

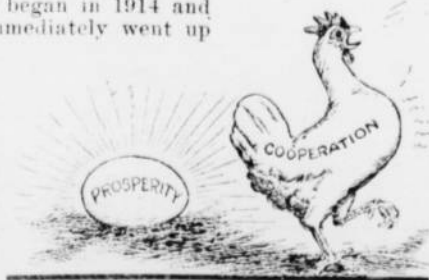
How the Association is Financed

"Only bona fide poultry producers are eligible to membership. Each subscriber for one share of stock at \$10 for each 1,000 hens that he owns. The initial subscription was 1,016 shares, so that the original capital was only about \$10,000, about half of which was consumed by the expenses of organizing, leaving a working capital of only some \$5,000. As this was entirely inadequate to handle the \$2,000,000 business which the association expected to have in its first year of operation, provision was made for the accumulation of additional capital by a deduction of one cent a dozen on all eggs handled. When a member's deductions amounted to \$10 another share of stock was issued to him. This provision has proved the salvation of the organization, which otherwise would have been unable to finance its large business, and would therefore have been at the mercy of the egg jobbers. Through this means a total paid-up capital of \$250,000 was secured by the end of 1919, when the deductions ceased."

"The purpose of the organization, however, was not to make profits on stock, but to place the poultry industry of California on a paying basis. Officers of the Sonoma County Poultry Producers' Federation had reported in 1915 that 80 per cent. of the poultrymen were steadily going behind and that some more effective organization must be realized in order to save the industry."

"The leaders in the movement felt that the poultry industry could be saved if an organization which controls a

Continued on Page 25



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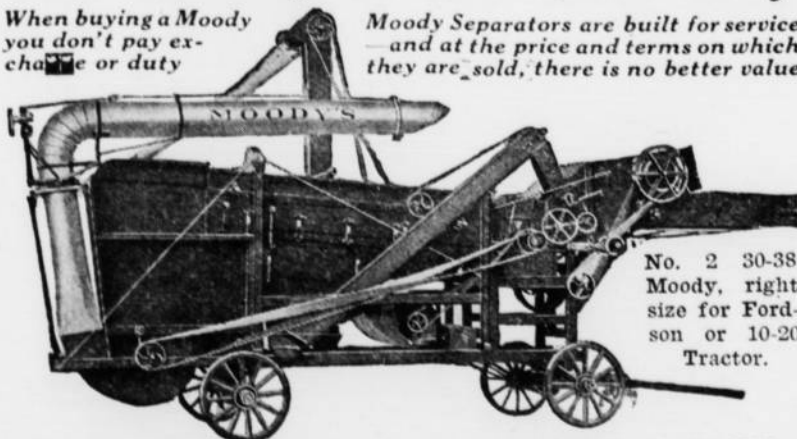
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Thomas MacNutt on the Budget

What the New National Policy Party has been called. How Reduction of the Tariff Would benefit the Country and Enlarge the Field For More Direct Taxation

THE budget speech of Thomas MacNutt, M.P., member for Salteaux, was delivered on May 20. The following extracts from the speech show Mr. MacNutt standing firmly on the platform of the Council of Agriculture and in favor of thorough fiscal reform. He began by referring to the names given to the new party, and said:

"I think our party was first of all called the Farmers' party, followed afterwards by the Agrarian, then the Progressive party, and I think today we were called the Levites. I am not certain but I think the hon. member for Algoma East (Mr. Nicholson) indirectly likened us yesterday to 'the hydra-headed monster of class privilege and Bolshevism' which he would fight as long as he had breath in his body. Well, I dare say we shall be able to survive it all, for we believe we are standing for a very great principle and judging by this debate I am afraid that we stand very much alone, but I think are fully justified in our attitude, which I will endeavor to point out.

Tariff Policy

"The hon. member who has just sat down (Mr. Casselman) has stated that this little party with the many titles stands for immediate and absolute free trade. I do not think he is quite right. We recognize that protection has existed practically since Confederation, to a greater or lesser extent, and we do not wish to abolish it all at one fell swoop; but we believe that in connection with certain articles the time has come for abolishing it and that this should have been done a long time ago. I wish to read just three paragraphs from the Canadian Council of Agriculture Platform, which we stand behind:

"(f) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

"(g) That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariffs be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

"(h) That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament."

"That, I think, goes to show that we do not ask that the tariff be immediately abolished. If it can absolutely be shown that it is in the interest of the country that there should be some protection, probably that might be granted.

The Budget

The hon. member who has just sat down complained that none of this party had commended the government for anything they had done. Well, then, I am going to be the first. I commend the finance minister for having at all events placed before the House and the country our actual financial condition; secondly, for not having left us in any uncertainty as to the methods by which the government intends to raise the revenue to carry on the affairs of the country. I think I might also commend the government for having recognized the importance and advantage of direct taxation, although I do not think they intend to apply it in the right direction. We know where we are, at all events. This budget maintains the principle of protection to a very large extent, except that the super-war tax of 7½ per cent. is going to be abolished.

That tax was an increase to the tariff for certain purposes. It was supposed to be entirely for the collection of revenue, but, at the time it was imposed, I remember very well, the Financial Post, in commenting on the tax, congratulated the government and the manufacturers, as it would enable them to reap larger profits, and it hoped the tax would be maintained. I am glad to know that the government in that respect are not carrying out the will of the Financial Post, which represents the manufacturers, but I do not know that they should take very much credit to themselves for abolishing this tax, because, after all, it was not a

part of the normal tariff. With this exception, there is no change whatever in the tariff. This was perhaps to be expected from a government composed principally of protectionists, and supported principally by protectionists—men who have been avowed and consistent protectionists and who therefore cannot be blamed for supporting the government's proposals. It is rather surprising, however, to find supporting the budget, with its absence of tariff reductions, hon. members on the other side of the House who were Liberals before the war and who joined with their Conservative brethren in order to assist in winning the war. It was assumed that they would retain what we understood were Liberal principles in connection with the tariff. As evidence that some of these hon. members are supporting the government's protective plan of taxation I shall quote from the speech made by the hon. member from Fraser Valley (Mr. Stacey) a few days ago. He said that he himself 'in his earlier years breathed a political atmosphere that was charged, if not surcharged, with anti-protectionist gas,' and that he was elected as a Liberal Unionist. He stated emphatically the other evening: 'Tonight I stand for the principle of protection' not, he it observed, for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, but for straight protection. He gave special reasons for his position and he appealed to the House to practice the old club spirit. But evidently the benefit to the British Columbia apple-growing industry from protection is the main reason for his change of heart. In another part of his speech he maintains that the 'four western provinces constitute the natural and legitimate market for British Columbia apples.' If he had said 'the natural and legitimate prey' he would have been nearer the mark."

Farmers and Fruit

Mr. Stacey had asserted that American fruit growers robbed the B.C. growers of the prairie province market by dumping inferior fruit at a lower price than the higher grade B.C. fruit. Mr. MacNutt replied:

"I may inform the hon. member who takes this very kind attitude that the poor prairie people are not in the habit of purchasing third-rate stuff, apples or any other commodity, when they can obtain a higher quality. They are quite willing to pay the difference. We would be willing to pay at least a dollar a barrel more for British Columbia apples of first quality than for third-rate American apples, and consequently there is no necessity for a tariff of 90 cents a barrel. I can bear testimony to the fact that the British Columbia apple is fully equal to any other apple we can obtain, both in appearance and in quality. There need be no fear of third-quality apples being brought in and forced upon the 'poor,' unfortunate farmers of the West. The hon. member says that it costs them more to grow apples, but he rather gives it away when he refers to the higher cost of containers. These are the hon. member's words:

"They had a better organization than we had and beat us at buying."

"Well, there is only one thing which they can do, and that is to organize in such a way that they can buy their containers on equal terms with the Americans, and there is a good example set them by the grain growers of the provinces to which the hon. member refers.

Liberals and the Tariff

After referring to the tariff plank in the Liberal platform and the amendment to the budget proposed by Mr. Fielding, Mr. MacNutt continued:

"Judging from further speeches made by members of the Liberal party, so far, with one or two notable exceptions, I think we are quite justified in taking the stand that the present Liberal party, as a whole, was not sincere in its former professions of free trade with regard to the implements of industry, the necessities of life, and low tariff on other articles. I must, however, except

Continued on Page 13

Will Agricultural Prices Fall?

Continued from Page 7

In his opinion the European countries will first of all devote their attention and energies to supplying their primary needs of food and clothing as fully as their agricultural resources permit. Witnesses have been surprised at the rapidity with which land devastated by the war has been restored to effective use, and there is evidence that the productive effort of France and Belgium in 1920 will come very near to the pre-war basis, while England and the European neutrals will show an enlarged agricultural output as the result of the stimulus of the war.

Professor Nourse fears that a widespread industrial depression, as the result of blundering efforts at reconstruction may entail unemployment and decreased purchasing power in the industrial centres; the consumer's ability to pay high prices will wane, and there may be organized boycotts to force the farmer to sell his produce at prices which are really below the cost of production. It is therefore decidedly to the interest of the farmer that he should assist labor in preventing, as far as possible, any unfair depreciation of wages by the capitalist classes.

Domestic Supply and Foreign Competition

A bumper crop might help to round a difficult corner and start the cost of living in raw materials downward without harm, but he thinks a succession of favorable years would be needed. There has been an impairment of fertility and a deterioration of general farming equipment, which will tend to make the yields smaller, but this will be counterbalanced by improvements in the technique of production and market handling. His opinion is that improved economies in agriculture have tended to increase the volume of production from a given outlay, but the deflation of the fertility of good lands has created an enhancement of costs. The great need of the moment is for further improvement in technique to enlarge the relation of output to outlay, and he welcomes the spread of the system of long and short courses in agriculture.

In the past the quickest source of the cheapest food and raw materials has always been looked for in the exploitation of new lands and a cheaper labor supply. Professor Nourse does not think that the possibilities of fresh exploitation in the world are by any means exhausted. He declares that there are in South America, South Africa, Manchuria and the interior of China enormous areas of land, which, worked by the cheap labor so abundant in these countries, under the guidance of competent experts from the older countries, could be made to yield a supply of food, which, transported by modern ocean vessels, could flood the European and American markets just as the agricultural surplus of North America flooded the markets of Europe between 1850 and 1900. He cites the case of the existing competition of Argentine corn, Manchurian beans, Chinese eggs, Siberian butter and South African livestock. Brazil is showing herself capable of giving the American farmer keen competition in the matter of meat, butter, cheese and other products, and an exodus of Germans to that country would provide a directing force which would enormously increase its production. All South America has made enormous strides in agricultural organization as a result of the war.

Summing up, Professor Nourse finds the following factors:

- (1) European and even American industrialism will seek access to the cheapest foods and raw materials.
- (2) Financial and trade competition will facilitate the movement of such goods to the United States as never before.
- (3) The creation of a national mercantile marine will ensure cheap rates from the desire to produce a large volume of traffic, and both rate wars and trade wars will accentuate the competition of younger lands.

Organized Effort to Lower Food Prices

In his concluding pages Professor Nourse voices his definite opinion that we are now due to see a strong effort made by the great industrial capitalist forces of the world to lower the market

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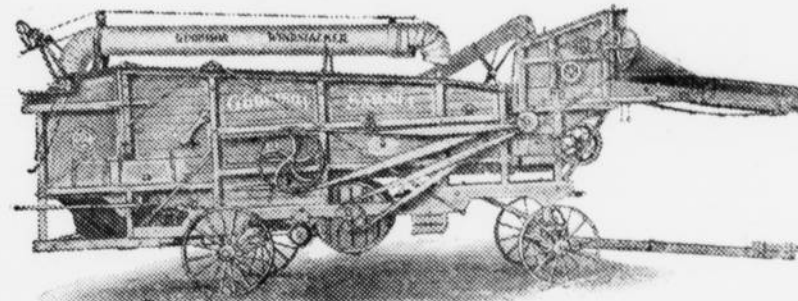
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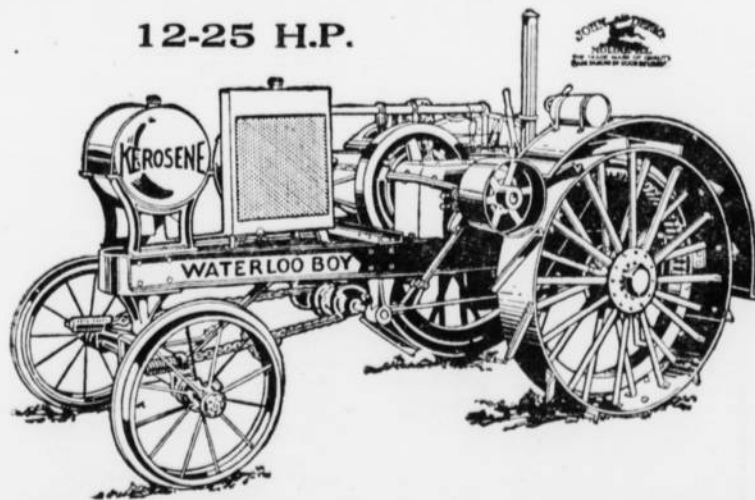
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prices of agricultural produce, by turning from the existing organization of supply to the tapping of cheaper sources wherever they can be found. European industrialism will try to cut down the local consumption of meat, butter, eggs, etc., to the limits of the home supply, eked out by reinforcements from the cheapest possible sources. The change of heart in regard to trade with Soviet Russia is due to a desire for access to cheap agricultural supplies. If the undeveloped natural resources—only five per cent. of the area is under cultivation—and the potential labor power of Russia and Siberia are brought under active direction which the old Tzarist regime never furnished, that vast territory might, within a comparatively short time put Europe and Asia in a position of self-sufficiency in practically everything which North America has to offer. An application of the modern technique of scientific agriculture to exploit new lands will assuredly bring in the coming years a comparatively low level of prices.

He notes that restriction of output is already being practiced, e.g., in the corn belt fewer sows have been bred for spring litters, but at present the contraction is not too great in view of the enormous expansion during the war years. He is doubtful of the wisdom of starting a campaign "with definitely-announced price objectives." The farmers, in his opinion, cannot force the issue in a weak market. Organized attempts to hold prices at their present level would discourage consumption of local products and help the development of rival sources of supply. Nor does he believe in tariff protection for agriculture; by enhancing industrial costs it would handicap the development of an export trade in manufactures and impair the home market by more than the amount of any direct benefit. Restrictionist policies in regard to output, he thinks, are more difficult for the farmer than any other class. "To abandon production," he says, "is for the farmer practically sawing off the limb he is sitting on." Likewise in the case of herds and orchards, quick reduction is difficult. The National Federation of Farm Bureaus ought to be able to help in making calculations about restrictive policies by finding out what effective demand is available and the exact sources and extent of rival supplies, so that American producers can gauge their labors with the maximum of wisdom and economy.

Decline of Cost and Selling Price

In his eyes the most hopeful path of endeavor would be in the direction of protecting the farmer's net return by ensuring that costs move down in conformity with inevitable declines in selling prices. The farmers' organizations should therefore foster all efforts which increase productive efficiency on the farm and in their marketing arrangements. They should mobilize to check advances in transportation costs, which are demanded to pay either extravagant dividends or superlatively high wages. The American farmer, according to Professor Nourse, is acutely conscious that the price of his machinery, fertilizer and other supplies are artificially enhanced owing to the inordinate demands of industrial capital and labor, and in the coming epoch he is likely to feel more burdensome than ever the incidence of tariff protection and the monopolization of natural, especially mineral, resources. He speculates on the chances of a demand among American farmers for tariffs on agricultural imports, a move which would be of serious import to Canada. In that event he thinks that the American industrial interests, as in England in the period 1840-1850, would come out as free traders, in order to secure raw materials and food for their workers at the cheapest possible prices. His contention is that the American farmer could expect little gain from encouraging a tariff policy. His final word is that a high level of education and a high standard of organization are the best weapons available for the American farmer to enable him to hold his own in competition with countries whose fertility is fresher and whose people have a lower standard of living. Of such a program he writes a last sentence: "Tis not so wide as a tariff door, nor so deep as a well of subsidy; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." Altogether, Professor Nourse has written a most valuable and informative article, and while he was specifically examin-

ing and forecasting the prospects of the farmer of the United States, there are very few of his arguments and contentions which are not applicable to the fate of Canadian agriculturists.

Thomas MacNutt on the Budget

Continued from Page 10

the western Liberals, who, I believe, are honest in their desire for low tariff and I can hardly imagine the Hon. Pank Oliver delivering a speech such as I have quoted from, made by the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's.

Taxes and Prices

"Now, what effect will the budget proposals have in increasing the revenues and in reducing the cost of living?—the two most important matters with which the House must deal, apart from the care of our disabled soldiers and the widows and dependents of those who have fallen. That it will attain the first object is probable, although the proper means are not taken, in my opinion, for the taxes payable by the different classes of citizens, or rather whose occupations are different will be disproportionate; and there is a certainty of an increase in the cost of living now almost unbearable. The part relating to the taxation of luxuries is, I consider, a proper direct tax. But we must be sure that the articles taxed are really luxuries, and it is very questionable whether this principle has been carried out. For instance, a pair of boots at \$9.00 cannot now be considered a luxury or a suit of clothes or a woman's dress at \$45 or a \$5.00 hat; neither can a bottle of pain killer or other patent medicines be considered a luxury, and there are many other articles that could be mentioned. I received several telegrams today and will read one as a sample, leaving to other hon. members who have been receiving similar telegrams and letters, all relating to the same subject, to bring them to the attention of the committee. The telegram which I shall read is as follows:

"Protest very strongly any tax increase on patent and proprietary medicine; whole district requests your best endeavors."

"If the tariff of 25 to 35 per cent. were abolished or reduced, to be followed by a lower cost to the consumer, many goods costing the prices mentioned might then be considered luxuries. Otherwise, as at present, they must be classified as necessities. But I trust that this may at least be partially remedied in committee."

"The one per cent. wholesale tax paid by retailers on all but food products, and passed on to the consumer, will yield some revenue, but will most decidedly increase the cost of living; the reduction of the excess business profits tax will decrease the revenue and not affect the cost of living; the only change in the tariff, the abolition of the balance of the super-war tax of 7½ per cent. will decrease revenue, and it is the only item that will tend towards lowering the cost of living. Here is an example of how the abolition, or reduction, of tariff affects this cost. The finance minister states that it will mean over \$30,000,000 less revenue, but it also means as much, and probably twice as much more, that will not be paid by the consumers to Canadian manufacturers, for which I claim no adequate equivalent has heretofore been given. Having saved that much, probably \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000, the public will be the gainers to that extent. The government can acquire a large proportion of the money thus saved by direct taxation; the public will then be no worse off, and the revenue will have gained by that much. If this immense saving can be made by abolishing 7½ per cent. what would it mean if the duties of 15, 20, 30 or 35 per cent. on various articles were abolished or materially reduced? Although the revenue from customs duties would be reduced the people would be far better able to make up that reduction in other ways and have millions to spare. The manufacturers, of course, would lose by such a policy but is the public bound to continue bolstering them up everlastingly, especially when they claim that American goods are higher in price than the articles which they produce—an inconsistent stand, because, if the contention were true, no protection at all would

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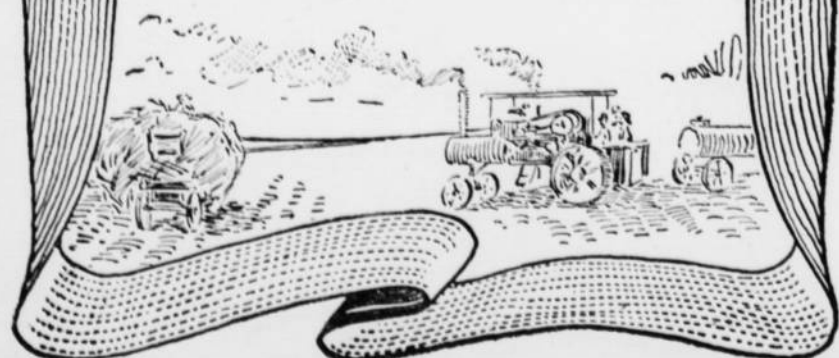
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be required by them, Canadian goods would protect themselves by their cheapness, but there would be no revenue as articles would not be imported from a higher-priced market. The contention, however, that American goods are higher in price than Canadian is refuted by the larger revenue obtained through the customs duties on imported goods which it is expected will reach \$167,000,000 this year, but will represent fully \$200,000,000 more which will be paid to the manufacturers by the consumer with very little to show for it.

Liberal Amendment

"With reference to the amendment which has been moved by the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's (Mr. Fielding) it is not even as specific as the amendment to the last budget, and, as before remarked, it has been practically repudiated by many of the liberals themselves who have spoken in the debate, with at least one outstanding exception, the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster) who has qualified for a seat at this end of the chamber and might now very well sit with the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Gould), the views of both hon. gentleman, after all, being very much alike on tariff matters.

"The remarks I made during the debate on the address have been fully justified. Eastern Liberals are not unanimous in their low-tariff professions if we are to take them at their own words. It is regrettable that a second amendment cannot be made to the budget. The only one allowed has been monopolized by the Liberal party and with us it is therefore a case of Hobson's choice. My only recourse—by way of protest against what the budget does not contain with respect to the tariff—is to vote for the amendment; I would do so with much greater enthusiasm had it been of the nature that I have indicated.

Direct Taxation

"It is claimed that direct taxation is not practicable, and that the payment of direct taxes is evaded. So far, experience to some extent probably justifies this statement. Mr. Breadner, commissioner of taxation, however, informed the members of this House a few days ago that he was getting his organization in such shape that before very long not a single man to whom the taxation applies would escape. Naturally it will take some time to apply a new principle, but there is no reason to doubt that if proper methods were used sufficient revenue would be obtained in this way and the people themselves would save money; they would know what they were paying and would naturally take more interest in observing how the expenditures were made.

"With regard to a land value tax, the present municipal organizations could be utilized to a large extent for collection purposes. All the municipalities obtain their revenues by means of direct taxation and do not appear to experience any great difficulty in collecting them.

Where He Stands

"I intend to follow the example of the hon. member for Fraser Valley (M. Stacey) in one respect, and to state where I stand on the tariff. That hon. member has declared himself for protection; I am for low tariff, and, in the case of the necessities of life, and the tools, implements and machinery required for production and the development of natural resources, I advocate that there should be no tariff at all. The revenue should be made up by a direct levy on land values, and where that is not possible recourse should be had to a tax on incomes, excess business profits or any other direct means considered advisable. The taxes should be proportionate to the financial standing of the citizens of the country—who are in duty bound to meet their share of the public requirements—and to their ability to meet the demands made upon them. In other words, I support the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is not a farmer or class platform, notwithstanding what has been said about it. Although it has emanated from the farmers' organization it does not contain a single clause asking for special privileges for farmers, but is wholly national in its character."

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The Golden Trail

Continued from Page 8

spruce limbs, and stroked his beard with a nervous hand as he told his story.

"I was a healthy man," he said, "three and-a-half years ago in Edmonton. I am only 48 years old now, but illness has made a wreck of me. I had \$3,000 that I had made trapping—half of it is still in a bank back there. I have had an education—a couple of years of medicine in McGill; but a doctor's practice always seemed too hard to work up, and I took to the frontier life, naturally.

"One day a halfbreed came to me with the story of a rich placer find on this same stream you have been prospecting. He offered me a map of the location for \$100 and a quarter interest. The \$100 was really what he wanted. I found an Indian to guide me and started out at once. I took no white man with me for the journey was only some 200 miles from the prairie. We arrived after a lot of hardship and not only from the map but what the halfbreed had told me, I was absolutely sure of my location. Eight weeks panning and prospecting, however, brought me nothing, and I realized that the halfbreed was a fake. Your map is, without doubt, another that he

sold or traded, perhaps for a few drinks. "By this time some Indians had come up from the southern desert, and an epidemic of measles broke out among them. I had some remedies with me and stayed to do what I could for them. So I attended them and in leisure hours built this log house and furniture. A few of them died but I saved the most of them, and then they went back south again.

"My Indian guide was still with me, and a couple of days after the others left, just as we were ready to begin our return journey to the prairies, he broke out with a virulent attack of black measles. He died in 16 days in spite of everything I could do. I buried him and then found I had acquired the disease myself. It's a terrible game fighting death in the wilderness all alone, but I came out of it after three weeks. By this time snow had begun to fall, and, as I wasn't sure of the trail I decided to stay here until spring. I had the dogs and they were some comfort. So I began to stock up game for the winter months.

"The Indians had left me a bag of maize and some corn. My eyes, however, were in a very delicate condition from the measles. I had gone out too soon, and the result was that the snow blinded me. I shall never forget that moment when the last of my sight went from me. Its unimaginable horror burnt through every nerve of my body.

"Since that time I have been helpless to leave. The Indians never came back and no white man. It is now over two years. I have had the dogs only for friends. They learned to hunt smaller game and bring it to me. On two occasions they even killed deer and led me to it. I have lived on this

and fish which I catch all summer. If you had arrived sooner you would have probably found me fishing. The dogs have learned to bring me to and from the river. I seem to have been very fortunate to have escaped the fiercer beasts in my outings. Perhaps they kept away because of the dogs. Last winter I wandered out and became lost. My foot got frozen. You see, I am terribly lame. I have a tumor growing near my kidneys at my back which would have ended the misery before long. I forgot to tell you my name—it is Arthur Sheldon."

The tragedy was so terrible that O'Day could scarcely find words. Jim had squatted on a skin on the floor, regarding the blind man while he told his story, with a mingling of concentration and perplexity. His English was not good enough for him to get the details. The two dogs sat on hunkers and forefeet, and with lolling tongues and satisfied mien looked intelligently from their master to O'Day, seeming to pride themselves on having brought a rescuer.

"It has certainly been a horrible experience for you," said O'Day. The tumor, however, can be removed by an operation at Vancouver, and if your blindness is due only

to the measles and the snow probably that can be cured also."

"I am doubtful of it," returned the other, shaking his head. At this point the dogs barked as if understanding the conversation.

"You see, they have hopes, too," smiled O'Day. "You don't think there is any gold in this district at all?" "No placer—and I don't think anything worth while in quartz. Anyway quartz would be valueless so far from transportation. There is probably coal but the same thing applies to it. You have been fooled as I was young man—you came for nothing."

O'Day rose with feeling, putting his hand on the blind man's shoulder. "No," he averred, "I did not come for nothing. Providence itself brought me here to render a service that I prefer to gold, to take you back to civilization, and I feel that you will get both your sight and your health back. The trip will not be difficult. This Indian and myself made it this way in 18 days. We have a canoe at the head of the Naas, and the current will be with us going back. I figure we can do it with scarcely a portage. The canoe is big enough to hold the dogs too. You will be in Vancouver before winter sets in." He paused, gratified at the hope his words stirred in the other's face. "I came here to find a fortune so that I could marry a girl I love. But I know that under the circumstances she would rather have me bring you back than a ton of gold."

The blind man rose, catching O'Day's hand in both of his. Something of the young man's spirit, his vigor had communicated itself to him. "You are Providence," he said, "without a doubt!"



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In the Midsummer Number of The Guide appeared the initial stories of two purely Canadian fiction series, written specially for The Guide readers by well-known Canadian fiction writers. In Lawrence O'Day, Adventurer, Billee Glynn introduced the hero (and the heroine) of the series of which The Golden Trail is the second story. In these stories Mr. Glynn has made excellent use of his intimate knowledge of the romance of life in the lumber camp, on the mountain trail and in the cosmopolitan city of Vancouver. Several of these stories will appear in succeeding issues. Those who read the first ones will not miss any of the others.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

Make the Good Crop Count

THE news that a fair to average crop is being harvested in many parts of the West has been received with great satisfaction throughout Canada. Every branch of commercial activity will feel the benefit, and the prospects of the entire Dominion are brightened by every sheaf of grain that falls from the binder. The farmers, in fact, will have money—some of them at least—and very soon they will be passing it on to the rest of the communities.

In some localities where crops are above the average, a great many farmers will find themselves in possession of more money than they have ever handled before, and to these, especially, a word of warning may well be said at this time. The good crop districts are being carefully marked down not only by the legitimate business concerns which will give value for the money they hope to receive, but also by all manner of people with plausible schemes for separating the farmers from their hard-earned cash.

Beware!

One class of gentry who are completing their plans for a "big drive" in the farming districts are the stock-peddlers who will be out in force attempting to sell the farmers shares in all sorts of speculative enterprises from so-called gold mines and oil wells to alleged farmers' companies of which the promoters are not farmers at all, but men who want to farm the farmers. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are taken out of the farmers of this country every year in exchange for worthless stocks, and many a farmer is a poorer if not wiser man because he listened to a pleasant and smooth-talking stranger who offered to let him in on a good thing which was sure to make big profits and pay big dividends. The only safe course with new companies which are peddling their shares around the country is to leave them severely alone. One in a hundred of them may turn out alright, but the man on the farm has not the opportunity to learn the facts which will enable him to discriminate between the good and the bad.

In the investment of surplus funds the only safe plan for the average man is to put his money either into bonds which have the backing of the government or into some well-established concern that has been in operation for a number of years and is engaged in a legitimate and essential industry.

Pay Debts First

Before outside investments are considered at all, however, the farmer should make sure that he has a surplus available. The first thing, of course, should be to wipe out all debts. The farmer who owes money at the bank, or to the storekeeper, or implement man, should pay these off at the earliest possible moment. If he can pay these debts a few days ahead of time so much the better. It will help him to get credit again if he requires it. To leave debts unpaid and devote money to speculation or unnecessary purchases is the worst possible policy. Then, perhaps, there may be an opportunity to make a larger payment that is actually called for on the purchase of the farm. In some cases where payments are spread over a term of years, the vendor will give a discount if the whole amount is paid up and this gives the purchaser an opportunity, not only to save interest, but to secure a small reduction in the principal.

Improving the Farm

Then there may be some improvement necessary on the farm, such as a new house or barn, or some fencing. Many farmers, again, can make a very profitable investment of part of their surplus funds by the purchase of livestock, either work horses or breeding animals. Others could make their farming operations in the future more profit-

able by the purchase of a light tractor, and in some cases the acquisition of an automobile will be the means of saving much valuable time, especially to those whose land is situated at a distance from town. In any case, those who are fortunate enough to find themselves with a surplus as a result of this year's crop, should see that the proceeds are soundly invested so that the progress which has been made towards financial stability and eventual independence may be permanent.

"Buy Your Coal Now"

By J. P. S.

Amid all this thundering advice to the farmers to buy coal now, there is little chance for one weak, small voice to get attention. Nevertheless, in behalf of the sufferer, I think it is time some one spoke.

To listen to (or read) the high-priced advice of the various governments, the U.G.G., The Guide and the head officers of the farm organizations, if one has the endurance to hear it all he is overcome by the mass of the argument before him. How is it then that so many are not heeding all this counsel? Why does the foolish man approach the icy blasts of the coming winter with an empty coal bin and a sickly smile?

A Good Reason

Listen! while I whisper something. We are broke. Lots of us are broke. If our creditors were not so patient and kind we would be on the block before now. By the time snow flies we may get some cash out of this year's crop to buy coal. May the Lord grant us that good fortune. But now we can only smile cynically and think of the awful price we will have to pay.

Even at that, we will not be much worse off. If we bought our coal now we would have to haul an empty wagon 25 or 50 miles and spend about \$3.00 for hotel and livery expenses in order to haul out a load now, not to mention the press of harvest work that is upon us, while if we wait until grain hauling begins we can take in a load of wheat and bring out a load of coal all on the one trip. We'll pay the high price for the coal and take our medicine like good children—if we get the coal.

Fair Warning

But woe to the governments, the organized farmers in business and the whole bunch of grand advisers, who have so much money to spend in talk, if they don't have a good supply of coal at every shipping station waiting for us when we come. We'll go home with empty wagons and the winter will swallow us up.

Oh, I know we are a hard bunch to handle. If all the storage bins were overflowing, we are accused of turning our backs on such kind benefactors and of ordering our coal elsewhere. But one thing you all know: if our names are signed to orders for coal to be delivered on November 1, or at such date as is practical, there is no doubt the order would be good. Our word is about all that many of us can spare now. But if we give our word, who will gainsay that we will make it good?

Up to the Big Fellows

Why then don't these great business organizations arrange to keep the mines busy during the summer to give the railroads the hauling during their slack season and get all the available space in every little hamlet along the railroad lines stored with coal. We'll give you our orders now if that will help any. But we can't buy now, nor can we afford now to stop and haul it home.—Alberta.

Note.—J. P. S. gives an excellent reason why he and many others cannot heed the advice to "Buy Your Coal Now." He will

find it much easier to obtain his coal in November, however, if all those who can will get their stocks in during the summer months.—Editor, The Guide.

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each others' experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Alberta Secures Savings

The sale of Alberta five per cent. provincial savings certificates had reached a total, at June 30, 1920, of \$2,378,117. More have been sold in the six months ending June 30, 1920, than in the whole of the previous year, the sales of the half year totalling about three-quarters of a million net. Savings certificates have thus proved highly popular and have been bought by large and small investors from all over Canada. Deposits have also been received from Australia, China, England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland and from almost every state of the American Union.

Although designed primarily to aid the small investor, as much as \$200,000 has been received from one large concern. Large deposits such as this, however, are usually accepted subject to special restrictions as to withdrawal. The system has been found to be practical in every way, and adapts itself readily to modification where the convenience of purchasers is at stake. For example, while the original system compounded the interest half-yearly, interest may now be drawn on due date if preferred.

Sifton Originated Scheme

To the Hon. A. L. Sifton, secretary of state in the late Borden government, belongs the credit of originating the idea. The details of the plan, however, and the drafting of the necessary legislation were the work of W. V. Newson, deputy provincial treasurer, under whose supervision the scheme is now being successfully operated. The Alberta Savings Certificates Act was passed in the 1917 session of the legislature, and the first sales were made in May of that year.

The following statement, issued by the government, shows the steady growth of the scheme, and is some indication of the security-purchasing power of Alberta.

Summary Net Purchases	
1917 (8 months)	\$ 366,696
1918	637,473
1919	632,437
1920 (6 months)	741,508
	\$2,378,117

Success of Local Flotation

The public have responded so well to the advertising which is periodically sent out in connection with these certificates that this form of publicity has had to be curtailed to some extent to prevent the deposits from reaching a point beyond the aim of the department. This limit has been set for the reason that only sufficient money is borrowed under this plan to cover arrears of taxes on previous years. No portion of these funds have heretofore been applied to permanent public works. This difficulty has been obviated to some extent by the flotation of a 10-year six per cent. domestic loan, for which owners of savings certificates are now being urged to exchange their holdings. This may be done at par.

This domestic loan seems to have met a popular demand and to such an extent that the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, is confident the new issue will be fully taken up within the time anticipated. It will be readily admitted that the more bonds that can be sold at home, the better for the province, since interest payments now going outside will be kept at home, and will to some extent be available for re-investment. Many of the purchasers of savings certificates are non-Albertans, but it is expected the bulk of the new domestic issue will be taken up by local investors.—Canadian Finance.

New Western Bank

Provisional directors of the Great-West Bank of Canada were appointed at the first meeting of the shareholders held recently. Ald. J. K. McInnis, of Regina, was appointed provisional chairman. Ex-mayor Henry Black, of Regina, was appointed secretary. The following were appointed provisional directors: Dr. W. A. Thomson, Regina; George Speers, Regina; Hugh Armour, Regina; J. A. Sheppard, Moose Jaw; A. Del Garno, Moose Jaw; F. S. Wilbur, Creelman.

A prospectus will shortly be issued and an energetic stock-selling campaign will commence. Ex-mayor Phillips, of Trenton, Ont., R. J. Potts and S. C. Faulkner, Toronto, have charge of this campaign.

When the Harvest is Gathered Make Your Credit Good at the Bank



If your Bank has carried you over the year, your first duty is to "clean up" there. The man who does that each year never has trouble getting credit.

Give the Bank a complete statement of your affairs so that you may obtain the fullest credit to which your standing entitles you.

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Capital and Reserve \$35,000,000
Total Resources Over \$587,000,000

8% is a Big Return

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8% Sinking Fund Cumulative Preferred Stock

We have no hesitation in recommending this stock as one of uncommon investment value. The company has a remarkable record of growth. In six years its annual sales have increased from \$192,510 to \$2,783,637, and the chocolate industry of Canada is still in its infancy. Every \$100 share is protected by net tangible assets of over \$250. Every \$100 share also carries with it a 25 per cent. bonus in Common stock, which is more than usually attractive in view of the company's growth and earnings.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

United Farmers of Manitoba

Gumption

HERE is nothing elegant or sweet sounding or specially attractive about the word, but it is a great word nevertheless, and stands for one of the supreme qualities of human character. It is no use to go to the dictionary to find the meaning of it. There are some words whose meaning could never be imprisoned within the covers of a dictionary and gumption is one of them. To learn its meaning you've got to watch the lives of men and women who have it. Gleams of it shine out splendidly in the common actions of some people, actions which redeem life from the narrowness and littleness of the common round, and make, amid the simple work-a-day conditions of average existence, opportunities for true nobility and distinguished service of their fellowmen.

The success of most great undertakings is due not only to the high principles they represent or the superlative talent of their leaders, but in a large measure to the devoted personal initiative—the clear-sighted, ready-handed gumption—of the rank and file. The increased success of the farmers' movement during recent months is due more than anything else to the fact that it has been found possible to reach many individuals in many local communities who are possessed of this all-desirable endowment.

It was nothing but gumption—pure, unadulterated, high-class gumption—that brought one of our workers back to the office the other day for his seventh dozen of the U.F.M. handbook. He had disposed of six dozen since the book was issued, and believing in the book and the wisdom of getting as many people examining it as possible, he was constantly on the job. Into how many hands can you, for the good of this cause, put the handbook during the next six weeks?

It was just gumption—concentrated, consecrated gumption—that led one of our ladies, at a recent convention, in the absence of any official action in the matter, constitute herself a "welcoming committee of one," which met the delegates at the door with a cordial handshake and a friendly smile and introduced them to the other delegates, so as to work toward full mutual acquaintance and conditions of more cordial co-operation. Have you ever introduced some of your fellow-members in the movement to somebody else whom it would be an advantage for them to know in a personal way.

The Minus Quantity

Of course there's a negative side—there nearly always is—and our movement is far short of the point it might have reached just because so many people have absolutely no gumption.

It was badly lacking in a meeting the other day, when a chairman called for a vote of thanks to speakers who had given addresses. Nobody moved the motion. After an uncomfortable wait, somebody, supposing that the chairman's remark had been a motion, said: "I second the motion." Then the chairman, either thinking the thing was done with when seconded, or not knowing what to do next, did nothing, and the matter dropped. Almost anybody these days ought to be able to scare up gumption to recognize that a chairman cannot offer a motion, and that a motion to get anywhere must not only be made and seconded, but put and passed or carried.

A little of the article under consideration would have saved the situation one day in the winter, when two speakers were at a certain point in the afternoon. There was no stopping place, but it was suggested that the speakers, if lodging for the night could be secured, would be able to stay and address a meeting to be held that night. It was a good district with comfortable farm houses, but among the score or more of farmers, not one could summon up courage to say, "By all means stay. We'll look after you." They sat dumb and allowed the speakers, who would gladly have served them, to take the afternoon train. There are half-a-dozen local areas in the province where the idea

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

of someone locally putting himself out a bit to help the cause has never yet penetrated, and the people who live there are the dearest bunch that ever a speaker wasted his lung power trying to inspire.

The fact of the case is that wherever we find local boards that never meet, local presidents that have no thought of taking responsibility for local success, local secretaries who neglect to return their reports to the district and central associations, one of the things that is lacking is personal vitality, individual initiative, practical devotion to the cause, strong and dominant common sense—otherwise gumption.

Lenore Local in Action

At a representative and enthusiastic meeting of the Lenore local U.F.M., held on Saturday, August 14, at which about 50 farmers were present, the topical questions of the day were fully discussed and the following resolutions were passed:

"That the association get thoroughly organized with a view to entering the political field provincially and that definite steps toward this end be taken at our next provincial convention."

It was moved by W. Downing, seconded by W. Logan, and resolved, "That the finding of the railway commission in connection with the proposed increase in railway freight rates in Canada be not translated into law until such time as the parliament of Canada has had an opportunity of discussing same." The secretary was instructed to telegraph this resolution to Premier Meighen, at Ottawa.

On motion by Thos. Grant, seconded by W. H. Clements, it was resolved, "That this meeting request the government to appoint a board to handle the present season's crop in the same manner as the previous crop was handled."

It was also decided that, commencing in November, the association should hold a social evening once a month, and either provide an outside speaker or else arrange a debate. An entertainment committee, with power to add to its numbers, was appointed as follows: W. C. Clement, J. McKinnon, H. Downing and secretary of the local.—W.H.L.

A Trip in the South-West

Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, and R. A. Hoey, of the Central office, visited the southern part of the province during the week ending July 31. The points visited included Reston, Pipestone, Sinclair, Pierson and Elva.

The meetings held, though scarcely as well attended as meetings usually are at this season of the year, were nevertheless enthusiastic and encouraging. This was particularly true of the evening meeting held at Sinclair. A large and representative gathering greeted the speakers at this point. This community is now organized 100 per cent, strong and seems destined to become one of the U.F.M. strongholds in the province. The members of the Women's Section were out in full force, and this new section seems to be very firmly established. A pleasing feature of the work at Sinclair is the cordial relations existing between the members of the local association and the people of the village, all of whom are now enrolled in the membership of the U.F.M.

Arrangements were made at Pierson to visit this point at a later date, with the object of reorganizing the local association. This district has not yet undertaken its canvass for political campaign funds, but it is hoped that this work will be undertaken at an early date. Accommodation at some of the points visited was far from ideal. A little thought on the part of the officers of our local associations, coupled with a little imagination, would do much to solve the problem of accommodation. We can scarcely hope to be able to pro-

vide lady speakers in the immediate future unless assurances are forthcoming concerning their accommodation and comfort from the officers of our associations.—R.A.H.

The Unity of the Faith

The faith of the United Farmers is a coherent unity. There are few, very few indeed, in the movement who are not in very complete agreement in their support of the principles of the Platform.

From time to time efforts are made, more without than within the movement, to cast discredit upon the movement by discrediting its leadership or casting aspersions upon the executive of the board. As the movement grows in strength and as it comes to closer grips with its opponents, it may be expected that these attacks will increase in number and in bitterness. During the past few weeks irresponsible tongues have been doing their utmost in this direction. Two or three things should be remembered in facing the situation.

First, the leadership is chosen in the most democratic way every year by the membership. They have no interests apart from the interests of the membership. If they do not represent the people, a ballot quietly marked at the close of the year will replace them. If anything is wrong the remedy is in the people's hands.

Second, the actions of the leaders are accessible to all. They do nothing in secret. They have nothing to hide. If there is anything mysterious you have a right to a clear and complete statement—and you will get it.

Third, the outsider, with outside interests, who busies himself to sow suspicion, to create distrust, to foment prejudice within the association is a man to be watched and to be discounted to his proper value. In nine cases out of ten he will be found to be talking on hearsay and with manifestly sinister motives. In any case he is out of his line and therefore a negligible quantity.

Fourth, the one supreme object should be the absolute maintenance of our unity for the attainment of the great and worthy objective which we have set before us. The man who would disrupt our movement plays into the hands of the enemy. The man who would break the movement in these days, whether with the object of glutting some personal prejudice or of serving the cause of reaction, is the man whom we should profoundly distrust and against whose machinations every local and every member should stand with solid front.

We have a cause that is of the first moment to Canada. We are practically a unit in support of that cause. It is too great a thing for us to leave it at the behest of conscienceless tricksters who do the bidding of bigger reactionaries who stand behind the scenes. Let such men be ignored as they deserve to be, while we stand unitedly by our motto: "Together, still, and Forward."

Straight Stuff

Referring to the semi-annual report which he was enclosing, one local secretary remarks: "I filled this out myself, as our board is moribund." Two things are pleasing about the incident. First, the secretary was alive, on the job, and not waiting for others to get busy. He did the thing, and the man who does things is always a welcome find in any organization. May his tribe increase. Second, it was good to find one of our workers able to handle, quite naturally and familiarly, a word like "moribund." The truth is the Central Office was a bit at sea on it. It might almost as well have been "cataleptic" or "infinitesimal," so far as we are concerned, and we had recourse to the big dictionary, which helped out.

For the benefit of the other fellow who may be in the same fix it may be stated that the dictionary makes no

bones about the meaning, even it indicates that little but "bones" remain of the board described. The dictionary says it means "about to die." Oh, if only they would die quickly so that the local might provide itself a board that is determined to live and work and prosper and achieve and triumph. But here's a three times three for the secretary and other individuals who are locally manning the ship and driving ahead in spite of moribund majorities that would discourage men with smaller souls. Thanks to all such we are going to arrive yet in this movement, and the winning of the goal will be worth all the discouraging experiences.

Six Months at Petersfield

No district in Manitoba can show a better record of achievement for the past six months than that of Petersfield, which lies 30 miles or so north of Winnipeg. A local writer puts the story in the following terms:

"A year ago we were a bunch of bungling farmers. We called a meeting to organize and were the first group in the province to organize under the new name of United Farmers of Manitoba, as adopted by the provincial convention last January. Since that time we have enrolled 97 per cent. of the local farmers in our association. One of our mottoes is, 'new members every meeting,' and so far we have lived up to it. In fact, we have made a dead, stone dead, community very much alive and have achieved it without outside help, and every local in Manitoba could do what we have done."

Petersfield has to its credit a list of practical local activities which might well be envied by any local in the province, as the following list will show:

1. Created a fund for the helping of local cases of need. A local farmer was unfortunate enough to be burned out. The association was able to assist with clothing, furniture, etc., and \$100 in cash.
2. Put both the old political parties out of existence in the local area. During the late campaign they could not get one delegate to represent the district at their conventions.
3. Supported a straight, independent farmer in the provincial election, assisted in the formulation of a sane and progressive platform and put up 85 per cent. of the expenses of his campaign.
4. Appointed a committee of young people to have charge of local entertainment with authority to plan the financing of plans adopted.
5. Gave practical assistance to local Boys' and Girls' Clubs.
6. Fought for the good roads movement and for consolidated schools.
7. Formed a local business corporation—The United Farmers of Petersfield Limited—with a capital of \$60,000, of which \$10,000 are paid up. The company is proceeding to erect warehouses and storage tanks for oil, which is one of the chief commodities handled.

Such a record ought to stimulate similar action in a hundred other places in the province. All that is needed is a small group of living men with a little vision and a little energy and a little capacity for initiative and leadership. While the Petersfield local is very far from being a one-man concern, it is but justice to say that it owes much of its optimism and energy and practical advance to the work of R. E. H. Morgan, its capable and effective president.

Petersfield Social

A social evening was held at Dunara Church, under the auspices of the Petersfield local, on Friday, July 9. The church was filled to the door, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Some of the Teulon members came over. Several new members were enrolled. This local has the unique record of having new members at every meeting since being organized last January, and now has a membership of over 100 members. Over 90 per cent. of the farmers are members. We are out for the first local in Manitoba to reach the 100 per cent. membership.

United Farmers of Alberta

Promising Local at Malmo

I AM pleased to report a good meeting at Malmo. Mrs. Hallam, of Sedgewick and myself were met at Wetaskiwin by the secretary, Mr. Peterson, and motored out to Malmo. This local has built a very fine hall at a cost of some \$2,000 besides a lot of free labor given by members. Part of the basement is concreted and a good heating system is installed.

The local has over 80 members and the meeting was well attended. Quite noticeable was the large number of farm women and young people present. The meeting was opened by the singing of Organize! Oh, Organize! and then followed addresses by Mrs. Hallam and myself, after which a splendid lunch was served with ice cream and coffee. One of the ladies entertained with instrumental music and altogether a very fine time was spent. Mrs. Hallam was successful in organizing a Women's Section with 22 members. The local is a very promising one.—Rice Sheppard, U.F.A. director.

Challenge From Bow Island

Bow Island local has only been running since August, 1918, but we have the right stuff, and I think when the year 1920 comes to a close that we will stand at the top of the ladder in having the largest membership of any local in Alberta. I would like to see the Central office give a prize banner for the largest local, to be awarded each year at the annual convention. To give other locals a chance to beat us if they can, I might say we have around 150 members.—Geo. S. Monds, secretary.

Make Use of Old Machinery

All through this western country can be found large quantities of old disused machinery. It is lying in the fence corners, rusting away, doing nobody any good, and is a perpetual eyesore to the owner.

Much of this cast away machinery could be put into working condition by the supplying of a few new parts, some of the parts of these old machines still being in good condition. Quite often two machines of the same make and pattern are worn out and cast aside by neighboring farmers. One of these may be worn out in one or two places, and the other in totally different parts. Now if these two machines could be brought together, it is quite possible that the worn parts of one machine could be replaced by good parts from the other one, and thus one good machine could be made from the two scrapped machines.

There is always a market for old iron and it might be good business to establish centres for the purchase of old worn out machinery at scrap iron prices, where farmers needing a few parts to fix up their old machinery could go with a reasonable chance of being able to secure the parts they required at a nominal price. Many of the machines purchased could be put into good working shape at these centres, and good serviceable second-hand machinery could be sold to needy farmers at a relatively small cost.

By supplying a new part here and there, the life of many an implement would be materially increased.

To make a scheme of this nature really useful to the farmers, depots for the purchase of old machinery and for the re-assembling of implements would require to be located in different parts of the province at points not too far apart. Old machinery would have to be purchased at scrap iron price, at a flat rate by weight. Any parts that could be used could also be sold by weight, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of handling.—Contributed.

Better Farming at Onefour

Onefour local is taking an active interest in better farming. They have appointed a committee to study conditions in the district and to draft resolutions to come before the next meeting. The local is very much alive and tries

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

to have an entertainment of some kind at each meeting. At the last meeting a paper, on Business Reserves, was read by T. L. Duncan and was well discussed by the members. Mrs. Ormiston favored the audience with a song which was encored, and the president performed a clog dance during the interval for refreshments. Non-members are invited to the meetings and everybody appreciates the good time that is provided.—T. L. Duncan, secretary.

Westlock Annual Picnic

Westlock U.F.A. annual picnic was without doubt the very best event ever held in the district; the ladies excelled themselves at the tables and the long list of sporting events was hotly contested. Prizes were donated by the local business men and the mail order houses. The baseball game was the most exciting event of the day, the score being 9-9, and no time left to play off. Football was a win for the local team against Clyde, 1-0. Westlock brass band enlivened the day continually by good selections.

We had an ideal day and an ideal crowd. The U.F.A. were ably assisted by the U.F.W.A. and the Women's Institute. The evening was as thoroughly enjoyed as was the day in the Prosser hall, where dancing was continued till three a.m. Next year we hope to make it a greater event than ever.—P. S. Beatt, president.

How to Build Your Local

Initiate new members constantly.

Pay your dues promptly.

Take an interest in your local.

Attend meetings regularly.

Realize that your local does not run itself and that to protect your interest and that of your fellow members the local must be looked after.

See that a good set of officers are elected and that no dead ones are among them. Do not hesitate to set aside an officer who has lost interest. See that only "live wire" members get into the president's chair.

Insist that a financial report be regularly made to the local.

Provide for a margin over and above current expenses, with which to provide public meetings, to entertain members, their families and friends.

If you have a good president and supporting officers, help them all you can, and let them know you appreciate their service. Let your creed be, "boost, boost, boost."

See that your local meets regularly, for this is a requirement of the constitution, and no local can be in the least successful that does not hold regular meetings.

Be friendly with the new member and see that he gets his chance at committee work and the general activities of the local.

Learn to greet every new member by name, and above all things be friendly.

Speak to your friends about the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., and be able and ready to show the advantages of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Study your local by-laws.

Remember the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. was founded on honor, and has been conducted according to the highest ideals in Alberta for many years.

Finally, we would say that to build up your local it is necessary to live according to the Golden Rule. "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."—I. Vaughan, secretary, Alliance local.

Summer Picnics

Warspite

Great crowds attended the annual picnic of Warspite U.F.A. H. Greenfield, who was to have given an address,

was prevented from attending owing to washouts on the railroad.

The program of sports was good, and some of the events were very closely contested. The tug-of-war between Warspite and Pagan resulted in a draw. They pulled until both sides had had enough, without either being able to secure the victory. Pagan beat Warspite at Baseball, 7-5. The picnic finished up with a dance in the new U.F.A. hall.—Clarence L. Calvert, secretary.

Joint Picnic at Sylvan Lake

The U.F.A. locals of Norma, Popular Ridge and Crossroads had a great day at Sylvan Lake. There was a generous program of well-contested and amusing races, tugs-of-war, a wheel of fortune, a shooting gallery, and Aunt Sally—for which the committee was indebted to the ingenious and enterprising French members—a generous tea, refreshments, a movie show and a dance, the latter put on by the Sylvan Lake Publicity Association. It is the intention of the locals to make this an annual affair.

Round Hill

Round Hill local picnic was very well attended. The meeting was held in the school house. Several songs were sung by the young people, and the women were addressed by a couple of ladies from the Women's Institute. At supper time I addressed the full membership and others. They seemed most anxious for a talk along political lines, and quite ready for an opportunity to express themselves in favor of the Farmer's movement at the polls.—Rice Sheppard, U.F.A. Director.

Clyde

The U.F.A. annual sports, held at Clyde on Dominion Day, were a real success from every viewpoint. It was Clyde's "day out" and the farmers turned out in large numbers. The Clyde team were proclaimed winners of the Nickerson Trophy for tug-of-war, which was a fine test of endurance. The McDonnell cup for the relay race was won by the Clyde team, consisting of Messrs. Aldridge, Gosche, A. W. Nelson and L. Salisbury. The baseball match between Clyde and Legal was easily won by Clyde 13-8. Westlock and Clyde gave a good exhibition of Soccer. Several players of the Clyde team of many years ago were in evidence and played with their old time dash. The game ended with a score of 1-0 in favor of Clyde, the only goal being scored during the last few minutes by A. Aldridge. The basketball game between the Westlock and Clyde school teams was well contested. As this was the local girls' first match, great credit is due to the team in winning, 12-10.

There were races for the children, horse racing, and bucking contests. R. Brownell won one of the horse races, Gaddes, of Westlock, the other. In the bucking contest, H. Humm's horse took the notion to go home and took Harry with him, much to the amusement of the onlookers.

Moving pictures were shown at night, followed by a dance. Members of the ladies' auxiliary sold tags during the day, and the booth attendants had a very busy time of it.—W. Jack, secretary.

Brutus

The people of the Brutus district and visitors from the Hat and other points, enjoyed the picnic of Brutus U.F.A. Threatening skies in the morning kept the attendance somewhat below that of a year ago but it was a great, happy crowd which arrived by cars and wagons along every road leading to the farm of Sam Hellivang. There's plenty of reason for the smiles which everyone wore. Generous rains have put the crops in splendid condition, The

committee did not spare themselves in seeing that everybody had a good time. And those who took part in the various events proved themselves good sports. Races of all kinds were held for the young and the old, the married and the single, horse races, auto race (backwards), and a bucking contest, which proved to be a very exciting feature, the horses being real buckers. For the biggest family on the grounds, prizes went to John Strobel and H. P. Hansen each of whom had seven children at the picnic. A very interesting added feature of the program was an intricate physical culture and flag drill, very creditably performed by the pupils of the Golden West school, Brutus, under the direction of the teacher, Miss Jocelyn Bray.

After a supper of the generous kind, for which Brutus ladies are famous, a ball game was played between the married and single men. By 9:30 p.m. five hotly contested innings had been played and the score stood 5-5. Umpires Captain Fingle and Wils Lang, of Medicine Hat, then called the game, the reason being, as one fan gave it, "on account of moonlight."

At night a very enjoyable dance was held in the roomy barn, and it was a tired but happy crowd that finally drove off after enjoying a picnic such as is possible only in a good country district.

U.F.A. Briefs

The Bow Island U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a special meeting in the rest room to further discuss the hospital question, and also the great need for another doctor in Bow Island. Several suggestions were made, but it was decided to postpone taking definite action.

Mr. P. Baker, vice-president of the U.F.A., held a very successful meeting at Glenevis recently. He spoke of the work of the organized farmers, and his address was enjoyed by all who heard him.—Wm. Dalton, secretary.

Westlock U.F.A. enjoyed a timely visit from Mr. W. Irvine and Mrs. Field, recently. Their addresses were instructive, progressive, and captivating. All those who attended were well repaid for the afternoon off. A resolution of appreciation was forwarded from this local to Central office, favoring the continuation of this effort. The U.F.W.A. served lemonade, cake, and ice cream.

Mr. Rice Sheppard reports a good meeting at Arbordale on July 26, when Mrs. Ross and he addressed those who had gathered at the church. The ladies had provided a good supper and those present spent a very pleasant evening.—W. Kinley, secretary.

I am pleased to report that since the ladies joined our local, the attendance at the meetings has nearly doubled. After the business of the meeting an entertainment is given followed by refreshments.—Kris Iverson, secretary, Strong Creek local.

Ribstone local has enrolled 22 new members. The secretary H. S. Burton, reports: "After two years of failure there is a prospect of a splendid crop which is very encouraging. Everyone is very much interested in the U.F.A. here. Our local has decided to buy some binder twine from the U.G.G."

At a meeting of the Irvine local, which was addressed by C. F. Henry, of Bow Island, 30 new members were enrolled.

We had a splendid address from Mr. Harris lately, following which our women formed a local of the U.F.W.A. We intend to canvass our district for members for both locals.—Th. Haverkate, secretary, Peigan local.

This country is a little slow in getting together, but one of the main reasons is that our president, A. C. White, was called east, and it left quite a blank, but I think we will pull up and do well in the future.—P. J. Fair, secretary, Elkton local.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Clean-Up Week in Fall

ON Saturday, July 10, an important meeting of the executive of the provincial committee of the executive of the provincial committee of the New National Policy, was held in the Farmers' Building, with the following officials in attendance: President, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; vice-president, Thos. Teare, Marquis; A. Baynton, Carlton; J. B. Musselman, Regina; Mrs. V. McNaughton, Harris; Geo. Edwards, Markinch; and R. M. Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

The latter presented his financial statement for the half year, ending June 30, of the Liberty Drive; also a financial statement of the executive, which, on motion of J. B. Musselman and G. Edwards, was adopted as read.

For obvious reasons it was agreed that it was most advisable that any further effort to complete this work of the Liberty Drive should be deferred until after harvest.

Following an extended discussion relative to holding constituency conventions and an annual provincial convention, it was moved by Geo. Edwards, seconded by Thos. Teare and adopted "That an annual provincial convention be called at some date during the fall, and that the secretary be instructed, after consultation with the president and other members of the executive, to suggest a date and draft an agenda, the same to be submitted to the executive for their approval."

The question of the advisability of incorporating the provincial executive was discussed and after the opinion of Major C. E. Gregory, K.C., solicitor for the legal bureau, had been presented by the secretary, it was unanimously decided to defer action for the present and submit the question to the annual provincial convention for decision.

Arising out of the minutes the subject of primary elections and proportional representation, as introduced by Mr. Edwards at the last meeting, was discussed. Although no definite action was taken it was agreed that because of discussion and a continued spreading of information these methods of electing representatives were being more generally understood and demanded.

Tentative discussions also took place on Methods of Financing Supplies of Literature; Relationship of the Provincial Organizations to The Grain Growers' Guide; Association Representation on the Canadian Council of Agriculture; supply of maps and general advertising.

Following two strenuous sessions the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the president.

Springwater Picnic

T. E. Day, secretary-treasurer of the Springwater local has forwarded the following report of their first annual picnic which was held at the lake, north-west of Springwater, on July 9: "A very large crowd attended and everybody had a good time. The weather was superb."

"The program opened with baseball and the usual races. After the ball game the crowd made themselves comfortable in their cars and on the grass while W. F. Badger, M.L.A. addressed them."

"Mr. Badger's address took the form of an account of his stewardship as representative of his constituency, at Regina, and was well delivered, honest, informing and well received. His advice to the New National Party was well thought out and offered in an honest endeavor to help that party over some of the pitfalls of the old party system. The speaker made a host of friends by his speech."

"Sidney Bingham, of Wolfe, followed Mr. Badger with a stirring and eloquent address on the New National party and the Farmers' Platform. Mr. Bingham is a 'real' find and as a forceful and eloquent speaker he is the product of the same circumstances that produced the New National party. This is the second time Mr. Bingham has spoken at Springwater and we can assure him that he may rely on a large and appreciative audience at any time in the future he may come among us."

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

iative audience at any time in the future he may come among us."

Would Ban Discussion

Under date of July 2, Ben Hodges, secretary of the Sawyer Grain Growers' Association, sends to the Central office a copy of the following resolution recently adopted by their local: "Moved by E. R. Powell, seconded by B. McPhail, that our local disapproves of any argument, for or against, the policy of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association adopting a provincial platform, appearing in Saskatchewan page of The Grain Growers' Guide."

While no one desires to question the right of the Sawyer local to adopt the above resolution one can very well question its wisdom. One of the greatest battles ever fought, which is by no means yet completed, is the right of free speech and every suggestion to limit that right is playing right into the hands of the reactionaries. Nothing is to be gained by stifling discussion and every attempt to do so is merely a reversion to that period of history which attempted to make people believe that black is white and white is some other color.

Was it not Lord Bacon who said: "He that cannot argue is a dunce; he who will not is a fool and he who dare not is a slave." There is such a manifest division of opinion regarding the wisdom of the Grain Growers' Association entering the provincial field, that any attempt to prevent a full and free discussion of both sides might result in forcing the association into a position similar to that of the clown in the circus, who attempts to ride two horses going in opposite directions. It is only by a fair and frank discussion of our problems that we are likely to arrive anywhere. This is one of the fundamental principles of democracy and is therefore something which the association is unable to ignore.

If the demand by many members of the association that a provincial platform be formulated be inimical to the best interests of the association, this fact cannot be too plainly and frequently emphasized. On the other hand, if the reverse is the case, it is equally important that the same should be discussed with equal fairness and frankness; and as The Grain Growers' Guide is one of the very few journals in the West which has the courage to discuss both sides of the question, there is no more fitting place for a discussion of the pros and cons of this question to be discussed than on the Saskatchewan page of that periodical, where there are no editorial pencils to prevent the free expression of opinion on matters of interest to the members of the Grain Growers' Association, as well as to all who are interested in the dissemination of the principles of democracy.

The fact that the present Martin government has been friendly to the farmers movement and has been more or less dominated by them by no means proves that those who take another view of the case should be debarred from presenting to the members of this association, through the medium of their own organ, their opinions on the other, or either side of the case.

As an example of the very manifest difference of opinion on this matter the following excerpts from The Grain Growers' Guide and Hon. C. A. Dunning's speech before the Ormiston local, is typical of many others which might be given. Mr. Dunning, referring to the Manitoba elections, said: "We have had a demonstration in Manitoba of how the forces of progress can be split up and this is what will happen in every province in Canada if the people want the same thing—fight over names instead of principles. This was a plea on the part of the provincial treasurer deprecating the proposal of a section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' that they should enter the provincial field and in the event of

their doing so they would experience the same chaos which obtains—or seems to obtain—in the sister province."

Yet The Grain Growers' Guide, in discussing the very same conditions, says editorially: "Had the United Farmers of Manitoba actively entered the field it is quite apparent that there would have been a repetition of the results in the Ontario elections last fall." Or, in other words, had the Grain Growers' Association entered the provincial field along the lines proposed by some in Saskatchewan, there is plenty of reason for believing that the chaos complained of, by Mr. Dunning, in Manitoba, would not have existed.

Impressions on Summer Convention

By Reginald Wood, B.A.

The convention of District 11, at Meota, on July 7 and 8, was more or less an experiment in the matter of summer meetings. To judge by the number of delegates there one would possibly conclude that the result was not very successful and the plan scarce worth following in other districts. Yet it has more merit in it than the attendance would signify, and Mr. Japp, the director of the district, is to be commended on his attempt to introduce a new and pleasant feature into the work of the association in his district.

Reasons for Small Attendance

No doubt the reasons given by some for the comparatively small attendance will be the non-central character of the place of meeting and the fact that it was held during the busy season of the year. These facts are true, but they are no necessary reason for there not being a better convention. Unfortunately, very many farmers have a habit of making everything else—even their own health and personal welfare—wait upon the convenience of their farming operations. They thus allow themselves to become slaves to their work instead of masters of it. One result is that the very association which the farmers have raised up to further their own best interests in particular does not receive even from the farmers themselves that serious consideration which it merits and needs. And, unfortunately, the same habit has had its effects on the farmers' interests in all public life. Matters of government policy and administration, school district and municipal affairs, and the grain marketing system, etc., instead of being given consideration in the farmers' program of work, as vital elements in his life, have been compelled to wait the convenience of his farming operations and have received pot luck. In the meantime others who did not worry about the farmers' interests or mind a little inconvenience, have been looking after these things to their own advantage and at the farmers' expense.

Farmers Busy Men

Now the farmer is a busy man. His work results are mainly seasonal and he must catch his opportunities on the fly. He cannot allow many things to cut in on the program that is largely mapped out for him by nature. Nevertheless, no farmer ever incurred real loss by allowing some little diversions to infringe on the convenience of his work, but has rather been a more efficient man all round for it. Every man owes it to himself, his family, his community, and his country, to keep himself at least a little free from the convenience of his routine work.

This would still be true even were it possible to suit the holding of district meetings and conventions entirely to his convenience. But it is not possible. Whether they are held in summer, fall or winter, it is impossible to suit them to the full convenience of even a majority or to secure ideal conditions for them. It is not possible to eliminate every undesirable element or everything that might detract from their success, no matter in what part of the year they are held. If the members would make

up their minds to it, it would be possible to hold a good district meeting at one time of the year as another, except during seeding and harvest. Let us be frank about it—is not our own disposition really the most detracting thing which our conventions have to face?

In the case of the District No. 11 convention we are certain that not one of the delegates or visitors present had the least regret at the time spent, though it did mean the postponement of their farming operations for three or four days. Here was an opportunity to combine association business with pleasure, under ideal conditions. Jack Fish Lake, on the shore of which Meota is situated, affords good boating, fishing, bathing and swimming. No spot in Saskatchewan affords a safer bathing place for children in particular. In addition to this the locality offers, through its abundance of growth, many other attractions for the lovers of nature. We are certain that those who took in the convention felt that rather than performing a more or less tiresome duty, they had spent an enjoyable holiday and had been able to forget for a short time the cares of their work. It will certainly be regrettable if the district does not decide to continue the plan now started, even though it may cost a little extra effort and time from the regular work.

Just a Few Observations

Just a few observations regarding the convention itself. As stated before, the representation was not large, but it was intelligent and wide-awake. One could not but feel that here, at least in District 11, was an association consciousness, a conviction that the association was a real force and possessed great value. Discussions of conditions within the locals revealed that the members were mindful of the problem confronting them, even though they had not altogether succeeded in solving them. It is well if every local is even sufficiently awake to realize that it has its problems. There was a feeling that unfavorable financial circumstances had detracted from the success of the local work, but a feeling also of determination to do the best possible until better conditions should again prevail.

The general discussion of public questions and the discussion of resolutions bearing on the same revealed a desire to deal intelligently with them and to let the conclusions be logical and the requirements reasonable. Particularly evident was the feeling that although the convention was small, it would be regarded as representative of the association, and consequently everyone was anxious to make the discussions worthy of and consistent with the best ideals of the association. This is certainly a commendable improvement on the all too prevalent tendency to think only from the individual point of view and to allow the individual impulse and interest to control the deliberations of a group. Fortunately, this improvement is becoming more noticeable every year, and is perhaps responsible more than any other thing for increasing the effective influence of the association.

Another Sheaf of New Locals

Another sheaf of seven newly organized locals in district No. 2, is to hand, which brings the total in this district, during the last two months, to 20.

The Grange Corner local was organized on July 5, after several unsuccessful attempts to land it, by H. B. Lloyd, of Pretty Valley. Mr. Lloyd has been unusually successful this year in the organization of new locals, and this new batch of 23 members makes a cheery message.

Geo. Ready, secretary of the newly-organized local of Bjorkdale, writing under date of July 12, sends in fees for 14 members. In enclosing the fees the secretary says: "This is our first effort, but live in hopes of having 50 members before the end of the year."

Dwight N. Ridd, secretary of the newly-organized Paisley Brook local, has forwarded a list of 25 members, including three ladies, as well as membership fees for the same, as the evidence of a good start in the development of new material for the work of the association.

(Continued on Page 35)



Harvesters Met in Winnipeg by Western Farmers' Representatives
The boys came from King's County, Nova Scotia, and went to Standard, Alta. In front are G. McGrath, from Saskatchewan and W. Carnell, from Alberta.

Russian Thistle Hay

THE report for 1919 of the Dickinson, North Dakota, Sub-station, contains some information regarding the utilization of Russian thistle hay. With the experience of last winter still fresh in mind, what is said may be of interest. Says the report:

"Farmers who have used Russian thistle as silage have generally found that it is readily eaten by stock, but in practice it is generally mixed about half and half with corn if any is available. When hay alone is fed it is found that stock do very poorly on it, due largely to the laxative effect of the plant. Some farmers report better results when the material is run through some form of a cutter and the coarser portions of the stems mixed with the fine, the latter being considered the most laxative. It is generally agreed that it is desirable to mix some other form of roughage with the thistle, and if a concentrate such as oats or bran is sprinkled over the hay or chopped material the animals will do much better on it. One farmer reports that when the hay was wet with diluted black-strap molasses his calves relished the diet and did well on it.

"On the Station a few tons of hay were stacked and well-fed dairy cattle allowed access to it. None of the hay was eaten until after the hay was softened by snow. They spent considerable time browsing about the stack and consumed considerable of it during the day. The horses also ate some of the hay, but not until late in the fall, after they had thoroughly grazed the stubble field in which the stack was located.

"The Russian thistle is a very rank-growing weed when it becomes established and usually gives most trouble during dry years. The past season it has produced an abundant growth during the most severe drought in 28 years. The quantity of material produced is usually considered small, as the plants are generally raked and burned in the spring when they appear very light. A small area on the Station was weighed about October 1, when some of the hay was being stacked. From two ten-acre plots which had been in wheat, 4,225 pounds of the hay ready for stacking were obtained. On drying, this lost 46 per cent. in weight, which means that a yield of 5.7 tons per acre of air-dry material was obtained.

"It is generally considered that the best results in feeding are obtained by cutting the plants for hay at about the time the bloom appears and before the stems become too harsh and prickly. It is probable, however, that when cut too green the laxative effect is greater. Not enough feeding has been done to give definite recommendations on the best time of cutting and the method of handling."

Fall Cultivation for Weeds

Q.—Is it a good practice to follow the binder with the harrow or disc? My land is very weedy and I do not seem to be getting ahead of them. Have any experiments been conducted along this line?—M. A. P., Central Alberta.

A.—In districts where it is not necessary to summerfallow to conserve moisture, fall cultivation of the stubble land with the object of encouraging the germination of weed seeds offers the best opportunity of controlling and eliminating weeds. At Lacombe experiments begun in 1908, in the practice of disking immediately behind the binder, resulted in eliminating weeds so that land, which in 1907 produced 33 per cent. of its total crop as weed

seeds, in 1918 produced only five per cent. of weeds, while no season's crop was lost in the interval through the use of the summerfallow. The advantage of disking immediately behind the binder, as compared with disking after the grain has been shocked, consists in the fact that all of the land can be disced, and the moment the field of grain is cut the disking is completed. Such disking has the dual effect of providing a shallow seed-bed in which weeds germinate freely, and of preventing the evaporation of moisture from the land newly exposed by the cutting of the crop. By plowing such land as soon as the grain is threshed and following with the packer, a second crop of weeds can be germinated in favorable seasons. The packer does the most effective work if used immediately after the plow, both as to its cultural effect on the land and in conserving moisture, and on heavy black loam soils will leave the land in good condition for germination of weed seeds.

Two Types of Silo

There are two distinct types of silo, the above-ground type and the pit silo. At present there are not many of either kind in Saskatchewan, although there is no doubt as to their value for those who winter a number of stock or a dairy herd. The above-ground silo is the commonest type in this country. It is more convenient than the pit silo for getting out the silage, but at the present price of materials and labor it is considerably more expensive to build. There are several different kinds of above-ground silos, the best known being the stave silo and the concrete silo. Both of these require a greater outlay of money than the average farmer feels he can afford. The cost of machinery for filling the silo is also an item that is by no means negligible.

The pit silo offers a solution of the silo problem for the farmer of moderate means. It is cheaply built with a minimum of purchased material and practically no labor other than the regular farm help. The silage keeps fully as well as in the above-ground type, and requires nothing more than a cutting-box and a small engine for filling. Its one drawback is that there is some inconvenience in getting out the silage.

Pit silos are recommended chiefly for those farmers who have a small quantity of stock yet do not care to invest in an above-ground type. Some men combine the two by digging a pit silo ten or 12 feet deep and later building a stave or concrete silo above it.—J. B. Harrington, University of Saskatchewan.

New Wheat Diseases Threaten

The Dominion Department of Botany has sounded a warning to farmers to look out for two new wheat diseases that have made their appearance in the United States. These are the Flag Smut and Take All. Flag Smut, states the department, is easily recognized by the long streak of smutty stripes running along the leaves. The affected plants also show a peculiar tangled and twisted appearance, as if the leaves were wound around the stem.

Take All is a root disease, spreading from below up the stem for one or two inches, discoloring the stem to a dark brown. The affected plants may be pulled up very easily, their anchorage in the ground being very loose as compared with a sound plant. The diseased plants turn yellow and finally die. Both

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diseases are most likely conveyed by infected seed grain. The use of foreign wheats for seed is therefore cautioned against, particularly from Australia. Suspicious-looking plants will be examined by the Division of Botany, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Harvesting Alfalfa Seed

Q.—I have a small patch of alfalfa which I am letting go to seed. Would you kindly give me instructions for the harvesting and threshing it? How am I to know when to cut it?—W. R. L., Sask.

A.—Under dry conditions alfalfa seed will usually be ripe enough to cut about the latter part of August. Cut as soon as most of the seed pods have turned black or brown. Cutting may be done with the ordinary grain binder. If the alfalfa is quite mature and dry, tie it in tight bundles; if not, tie loosely. Put up in long, narrow stooks running north and south. It is best to stack after the sheaves have become thoroughly dry. Threshing can be done with the ordinary grain separator, using all the concaves and closing them up as closely as possible. Adjust the wind so that none of the pods are carried past the tailings augur. The threshed seed will come out through the weed seed spout and the unthreshed pods through the grain spout. Return all the pods to the cylinder. Thorough cleaning of the seed with the fanning mill will be necessary after threshing with the grain separator.

Salting Legume Hay

That there is no practical advantage in adding salt to legume hay is the contention of Hoard's Dairyman. On the contrary there is some objection to the practice on the grounds that there may be a tendency to get more salt in the feed than the cow requires. This would be especially true if enough were added to have any preservative effect. Ten quarts per load would not have a detrimental effect, but the use of that amount would be only an unnecessary expense.

Kernels

At the Scott station it has generally been found that raspberries, gooseberries and strawberries require some winter protection. Where the two former have been covered with soil in the late autumn the crop the following season has been almost double that secured from plants that had no winter protection. In addition, by leaving the soil on rather late in the spring the season for blossoming was retarded and the blossoms has a better chance of escaping injury from late spring frosts. Straw has been tested out as a covering; but while satisfactory for strawberries, it did not afford sufficient protection for the raspberries and gooseberries.

Kubanka and Marquis are the varieties most generally grown in western North Dakota, according to the last report of the Dickinson, N.D., Sub-station. A comparison of these two varieties for the seven-year period, 1913-1919, shows that Kubanka No. 8 has averaged 22.1 bushels, while Marquis has averaged only 17 bushels during the same period. The increase of over 30 per cent. will more than cover any spread in price in favor of the Marquis, says the report. Kubanka No. 8 is a pure line selection, made in 1906 at the Dickinson Sub-station, from the durum wheat, Kubanka C.I. 1440.

Gas may form in a silo at the time of filling and for a week or so afterwards. This gas is heavier than air and so will settle in the silo. As soon as filling the silo is started the falling silage will stir up enough air currents to drive out the gas. A good way to determine if there is gas in a silo is to lower a lighted lantern. If it goes out it will not be safe to go into the silo.

The last clipping of alfalfa should be so timed that, at the end of the growing season, the alfalfa is left some eight to ten inches high, this growth furnishing means of catching and holding a snow blanket as a protection against frost.

Though stubble burning is sound in some localities and for a time, it has about had its day and should be allowed to pass quietly into history.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Highland Show of 1920

THE leading agricultural show of Scotland, the Highland, is of more than passing interest to Canadian stockmen, because it settles the precedence of the herds at the fountainhead of several of our most popular breeds. The 1920 Highland was held at Aberdeen and, in spite of rain which drenched everything on the day of judging, a record of attendance for Aberdeen was established, surpassed only by the attendance at Edinburgh last year.

There were 64 male Clydesdales entered. The championship was awarded to the two-year-old Fyvie Sensation, champion in his section at the recent English Royal. Of most elite pedigree—by Hiawatha Again, and out of a Dunure Footprint mare—he was bred by Messrs. Donald, Letten, Fyvie, and passed into the hands of his present owner A. M. Montgomery. His beautiful symmetry and straight correct action marked him as an easy winner, even in this aggregation of horses which had won all over Scotland. Reserve went to the five-year-old Craigie Masterstroke, James Kilpatrick's bay Auchensflower horse, out of a Baron Buchlyvie dam. In the female section highest honors went to the Kilmarnock champion Veda, bred by Robert Bryan, Orchardton, Cunnock, by Dunure Footprint and out of a Hiawatha dam. She was bought a short time ago by F. L. Wallace, who showed her, for 2,000 guineas, and besides the president's medal and the Kinross Perpetual Challenge Cup, she was awarded the Cawdor Cup. Reserve went to Craigie Mains on Craigie Sunray, by Bonnie Buchlyvie and out of Wells Lady Ray.

The show of Shorthorns was very disappointing, especially so as Aberdeenshire is the home of so much of the best. Only 63 animals competed, and one man, A. J. Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, almost dominated the bull classes. In the aged class he won with the well known Pellipar Iris, an Irish-bred sire, for which he paid 500 guineas as a yearling. The same owner had the champion bull in Inshfield Clipper King, a two-year-old, bred by George Bruce, by Vulcan of Naemoor and out of Crewe Clipper 2nd. The champion is destined for the Argentine, and the Irish bull which was made reserve goes to the United States. Queen Pearl, a nine-year-old red, was made female champion. Despite her age this cow of William McAllister's is such a grand specimen that the judges had to call in outside help before they could decide whether the supreme championship should go to her or to the two-year-old bull. It is not often that the supreme prize goes to a female at the Highland, and in this case, too, the judgment went in favor of the other sex.

Even the oldest exhibitors were not able to recall a year when the Aberdeen-Angus breed made as good a showing. In point of numbers and close competition this section of the show overshadowed all others. The undefeated Etrurian of Bleaton was made champion. He has not grown to an extraordinary size, but for great fleshing quality, beauty of type and general carriage he could not be excelled. Jas. Kennedy, Doonholm, Ayr, had forward his English Royal champion cow, Mendoza, by Planet of Duthil, and her sweetness of character, beauty of outline and fineness of type set her aside for the highest female honors, although the bull was made supreme champion. The reserve female champion went to Andrew T. Reid, Auchterarder, on Proud Grisette, by the Kinermory-bred Evmar.

Galloways and Highlands were as usual, well represented by creditable specimens and attracted much admiring notice. There was a good display of Ayrshires, 46 being entered in all. The tussle for male championship was between Mrs. Houston-Crauford's two-year-old Howie's Hot Stuff, and Hobbsland Mendel, the yearling from the Hon. H. G. Corbett's herd, which won so consistently in the spring shows. The decision eventually went to the older bull. The female champion was Slodahill Alice 2nd, bred by Wm. Hodge, Slodahill, Lockerbie. Holsteins, known



Two Grand Champions from the same stable. Kiev, Percheron, on left; Fox de Roosbeke, Belgian, right. Owned by Dr. C. Head, Regina.

on the other side as British Friesians, made their first appearance at Aberdeen. The fact that there were 63 entries shows how big a hold this breed has obtained on popular esteem. In the horse classes there were two Percherons exhibited, but as there are no classes for Percherons these were shown in the Clydesdale classes and did not meet with much approval from the Clyde judges.

The Mule

The preliminary American census figures show that there has been a slight decrease in the number of horses kept on farms in the southeastern states. This has, however, been more than made up by an increase in the number of mules in use. Discussing this, Wayne Dinsmore has the following to say, much of which applies to conditions as we find them here:

"There is good reason for this. The mule is the only fool-proof motive power unit. They can go out singly, or in pairs, fours or sixes, and after a full day's work, return home all right, whether the driver does or not. In these days of irresponsible labor, that is a big factor. Then, too, a driver cannot overheat a mule. When he gets too warm he slows up to a gait befitting the weather, and not even the fluent vocabulary of an ex-cavalryman will persuade him to greater speed. Brought in at night, it is sufficient to pull off the harness and turn this long-eared believer in 'safety-first' into a big dusty barn lot with food and water. He will roll until he is groomed to his own satisfaction, and will not drink nor eat till cooled down enough to make it safe to do so. No matter how much grain is accessible, he will stop eating when he has enough.

"The south is dependent upon the central west for its work stock. Not one-eighth of the horses and mules annually needed in the southeastern states are raised there, and the decrease in horses indicates that the south prefers to produce cotton and purchase work animals, instead of raising them. So every fall and winter there is a tremendous demand for good mules, and the corn belt farmer sells off his surplus stock which he has been working all summer, at a decided profit over the price he paid for them in the spring. This property of continual saleability is a big consideration to the farmer who produces mules. He finds market for them as weanlings to mule assemblers who make it a practice to buy up and grow out mules. The farmer thus realizes quick money on his investment, and avoids the care of the young stock until maturity.

"Prospects now are for a greater demand and higher prices for good mules than ever been known. Fortunately is the corn belt farmer who has a pair or two kept to handle the peak load power requirements of summer months. He will be able to sell them

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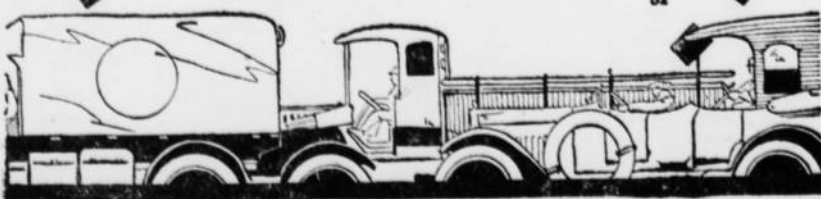
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Family Fads

To illustrate how the family idea may lead a person astray, let us suppose that we have to go back 12 generations to the foundation cow after which the family is named. (In many cases we have to go farther.) Now in 12 generations an individual accumulates 8,190 ancestors. How much of the blood of the foundation cow will exist in her descendent 12 generations afterward? Surely it is so small an amount that it can scarcely be said to exist.

Properly understood and valued, family names do no harm, and may even be helpful. Suppose, for example, we are told that a certain cow belongs to the Claret tribe. To the man who is familiar with the work of Sylvester Campbell, this statement conveys a certain amount of useful information, because he will know that up to a certain point at least, the breeding is as good as can be got. But if he makes no further investigation before purchasing the animal for breeding purposes, he may make a serious mistake, because it is all-important to know what kind of bulls have been used since the family left the Campbell herd. No matter how fashionable the family may be the top crosses should be most carefully scanned. From the standpoint of practical results, the pedigree which shows several good bulls at the top is a safer proposition than the one topped by bulls of indifferent merit, no matter what the foundation or lower part of the pedigree may show.

Thus it will be seen that while we may see fit to give preference to certain families, the fact that an animal may belong to this or that family does not relieve us of the necessity of scanning most carefully the blood it has recently received, if we are to make a success of our breeding operations.

Poultry Accounts

Three dollars profit over cost of feed each year for every hen on the farm is a very good return, and according to monthly accounts received from farmers, by the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there are a good many farmer's poultry flocks which are actually giving this profit every year, and some even better.

Poultry keeping on the farm is not merely a side line now, but is a sane business proposition, and the hit-and-miss methods that formerly obtained in poultry work should no longer be tolerated. A national industry well on to the \$100,000,000 a year, demands business methods and in order to help the industry and to make it possible for the average poultryman to keep

the farmer himself or the poultry division at Ottawa, can pick out the weak point or points and have them rectified.

Some other interesting figures are obtained from these reports. Among these are the figures that show that the



Munchausen

John Graham's Reserve Champion at Regina.

average number of hens on the farms reporting is 52.9, the average expenditure per hen, that is, for feed, appliances, etc., is \$2.91 and the average profit over expenditure is \$2.04. One farmer claims that he can attend to 100 hens while he is attending to one cow and his average return from 100 hens is \$250.00.

Good Prospects

The future looks bright for the poultry industry, and the man who can keep poultry, whether on the farm or in the back yard, may look for remunerative returns if he uses business methods in his operations. Prices are good and though feed and labor may be high, one can take for granted that the higher the price of feed the higher the price of the product, and the labor question on a well-organized poultry plant is not serious, for some one member of the family, even a boy or a girl, can often look after the poultry. The value of poultry products is being appreciated more each year. Last winter, when beef on a Canadian market was selling at from 10 to 12 cents for one pound live weight, guaranteed new laid eggs were selling at 10 cents for two ounces or 80 cents a pound. It is about time that the Canadian hen was considered as a valuable asset.

If you want to make more money out of your poultry, write to the Poultry division of the Experimental Farm, for free account forms. They will ask you to return each month a copy, but they will help you make your poultry pay.—W. T. Scott.

Hog Costs and Pork Prices

When a man states that there is no money in hogs he bases his contention largely on more or less accurate records of feeding costs, and feeding costs only. If the market hog cannot even pay for his feed, what then of interest on investment, labor, risk, losses, marketing expenses, etc., etc.?

The feed cost to produce 100 pounds of pork may be calculated by including the cost of maintenance of the breeding stock responsible for the market hogs. Applying this method, 100 pounds of pork would require about 600 pounds of meal. American farm survey figures indicate even a higher meal cost—615 pounds. Valuing meal and grain at \$70 per ton, which is conservative enough, the herd feeding charges per 100 pounds of pork would amount to \$21 on the 6 to 1 basis. Even this does not cover all farm costs.

Figures available from herds on the Experimental Farm System compare very closely with those obtained in farm survey reports, i.e., that approximately 78 per cent. of the cost of pork production is for feeds and the remaining 22 per cent. to cover farm costs exclusively of shipping charges. To produce 100 pounds of pork under average Canadian conditions requires from 450 to 500 pounds of grain or the equivalent. At \$70 per ton for meal this would represent a feed cost per 100 pounds of pork, of \$16.62 which figures represent only 78 per cent. of the total cost. One hundred per cent. or the feed, plus the farm charges,

Continued on Page 34



Kinmel Leader

T. B. Ralph's good, young prize-winning senior calf.

track of his poultry operations, the poultry division has put out a very simple form for poultry accounting, copies of which will be sent to any person making application and who will return to the poultry division each month a duplicate copy.

A Few Figures

For several years these poultry accounts have been supplied to persons asking for them and a compilation of the reports shows some very interesting data. For instance, of all the farms reporting their poultry operations, 84.5 per cent. of them show a profit, and of this number the average receipts over expenditure for each hen per year is \$2.04. As might be expected, a number of reports show a distinct loss each year and that is where one of the benefits of the account form comes in. Either

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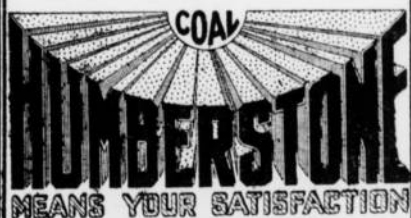
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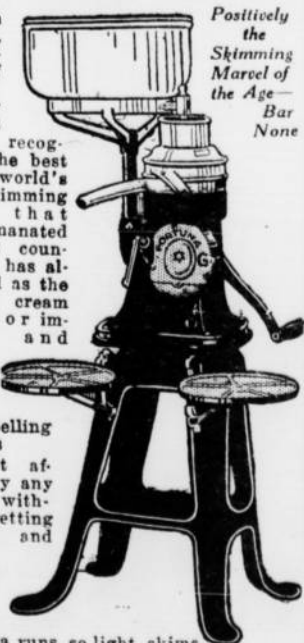
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The Poultry Plan of Petaluma

Continued from Page 9

larger share of the product could be formed. It is a well-recognized fact that the cost per unit of product is much less for a large organization than for a small one. Furthermore, with a small organization the costs may be so great that all the advantages of co-operation are eaten up and the movement consequently fails.

"Starting in business in January, 1917, the Poultry Producers faced the prospect of handling \$2,000,000 worth of eggs the first year with only \$5,000 capital. New to the business world, they had no established standing, and consequently no credit. That the association succeeded at all under this handicap was due to the clear-sightedness of its first president and manager, to the whole-hearted devotion of the board of directors, who backed the management to the limit, and, above all, to the fine spirit of co-operation which throughout has animated the rank and file of the membership.

Seat on the Exchange Secured

"After considering such plans of selling as were consistent with their small financial resources, the Poultry Producers finally adopted the following plan for the first year, 1917. A contract was made with 26 of the San Francisco wholesalers, providing that:

"(a) The eggs of the association were to be distributed daily among these wholesalers on a percentage basis, according to the volume of their egg business during the preceding year.

"(b) The price was to be the daily quotations of the San Francisco Dairy Produce Exchange, according to grade.

"(c) The association to have a seat on the Exchange and thus a voice in determining the price.

"(d) The dealers agreed that in any case they would pay to the association for eggs as much as they did to any poultryman not a member.

"This plan gave the poultry producers what many other producers would like to enjoy—membership on the Produce Exchange. Membership on the Exchange gave the Poultry Producers means of determining just what forces fixed the prices which they received for eggs and other products. It eliminated the possibility of manipulation of prices by middlemen, and this was a feature of the situation which the producers had long felt convinced of.

"The Poultry Producers could protect the prices of their products through their membership on the Exchange. If manipulation was suspected, the producers' representative could buy enough to test the market. Since the market is made by the sale of a comparatively small surplus daily on the Exchange, it was not difficult to determine in this way whether the price was justified by actual supply and demand. In addition, the association might have, through the various agencies of the Exchange, information about the eastern markets, and might keep in touch with the situation generally from day to day.

"This plan had the drawback that the price was protected by the association through its operations on the Exchange for non-members as well as for members, who had to pay the costs of operation. It was also objected that this plan caused the producers to 'play in' with the wholesale dealers, who were regarded as speculators by many of the producers and by consumers as well. This tended to give the association an undesirable standing with the consumers, and even with some of its own members. Notwithstanding the various objections to the plan, it has worked out well and the association made a good record the very first year.

Members Held to Their Contracts

"Some few members have tried to break their contracts, but without success. This is a very important point. Many co-operative organizations have been broken up by members who would not co-operate. Unity of action and sympathy is absolutely essential among the members of a successful co-operative organization. If contracts can be broken in periods when a member might more profitably market outside the organization, then the organization will be powerless to aid its members in

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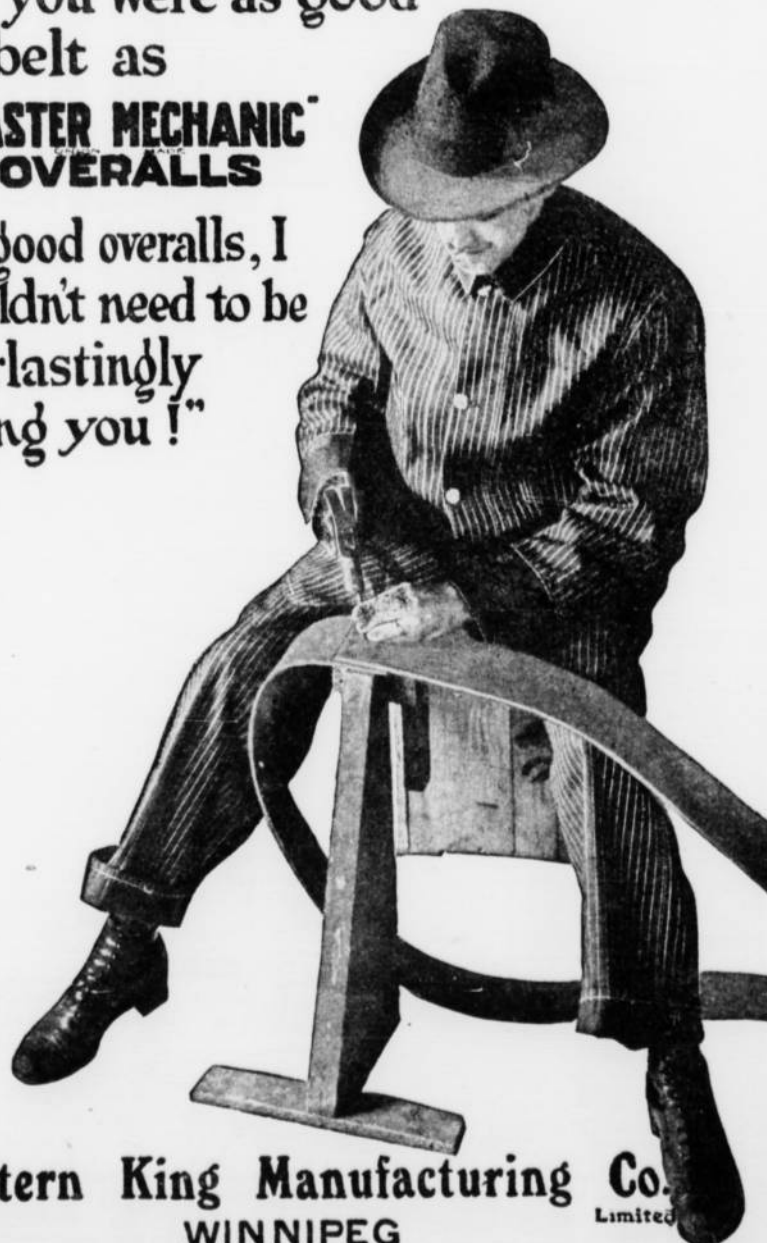
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periods of depression, when they must hang together or else fall separately.

"By the end of the first year the association, through its system of deductions on shipments had accumulated a capital of about \$75,000 and was in a position to finance its business. It then undertook to handle its own selling direct and also to develop a shipping and export business.

"This has enabled the association to take advantage of the competitive markets of the nation. It has standardized California eggs and given them a high reputation on the New York and other eastern exchanges. Hence, when the eastern price rises by a sufficient margin over local prices, it is now possible for California producers to realize these profits for themselves by shipping to the eastern market. It is because of this fact that the San Francisco market price movements so closely follow those of the eastern centres of consumption."

Convincing the Doubters

At first the association had to make its way against the doubting Thomases. Many of them held back, expecting to see it go to smash as so many other farmers' organizations had done. But it gradually satisfied them that it was

fundamentally sound and could accomplish what it started out to do—cut out speculative profits, stabilize the market and give the producer some voice in what he should receive for his eggs. The present president is one of the converts. This is how he relates his conversion:

"When the Poultry Producers of Central California was first organized I didn't join. I held off because I had belonged to other co-operative concerns, like the Petaluma Egg Exchange, which had failed. I had lost money in them, and I figured that this new association would probably go the same road. I knew that a successful association was the only hope of the producer, but I didn't believe any poultryman's organization would stick.

"But the second year it looked different. I saw that the Poultry Producers of Central California was organized on good business principles and was handling a large business successfully and economically. I saw that it was growing right along, that it had got capital enough to handle its business and would soon have more. I saw that the management was conservative and that the business was being developed along safe business lines.

The Grain Growers' Guide

"I also saw that the stronger the association became the more it could do for the producers, and so I decided to join and get my friends to join. We all belong now and we are all boosters for the association, because it means more money for our eggs.

"I want to say this: Before I joined the association I was offered all kinds of inducements, in the way of premiums on my eggs, by several of the jobbers if I would stay out. And this year I was offered a premium that would have amounted to \$10,000 next year if I wouldn't sign up the new association contract. But I didn't stay out and I did sign up the new contract, because I knew that whatever premium I got would be based on the quotations, and I knew that if the association went out of business the jobbers would make the quotations. They figured that if I would draw out of the association many others would lose confidence and follow my example, and so the organization would be badly weakened, if not completely put out of business. And that's the last thing I want to see."

Ontario Aids Co-operation

The Farmer government in Ontario is showing its interest in farmers' co-operative organizations in a very tangible way. On June 15, under signature of Hon. M. W. Doherty, minister of agriculture, the following circular letter was sent out to farmers' clubs all over the province of Ontario:

"It is highly important that the numerous co-operative enterprises which are now being carried on in this province by the farmers' clubs and similar organizations, should be entirely successful. It is important from the standpoint of the individuals affected, and it is likewise important from the standpoint of the development of agriculture as a whole.

"The principle of co-operation is sound and the conditions generally, favorable. It is, therefore, not too much to say that the success or failure will depend in a very large degree upon the management of the enterprise. It is generally recognized that the control and management of these enterprises should be in the hands of the farmers themselves, and I am, moreover, convinced that they possess the ability and enterprise to carry on the affairs of their respective organizations to a success.

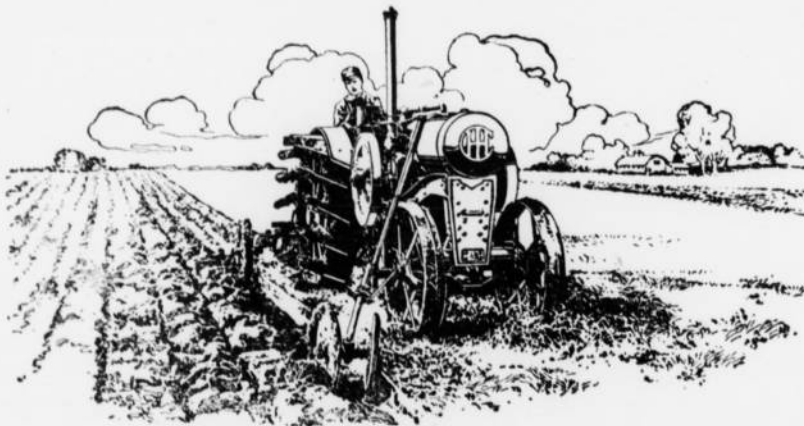
"It is well, however, to keep in mind that experience has shown that failure has, in the majority of cases, been due to carelessness or lack of system in business methods. It is, therefore, important to guard against this danger, which is, perhaps, particularly present in the early stage of an organization or where the management is being carried on more or less by the voluntary efforts of those who are also busy with other matters.

"It has occurred to me that in this connection this department might be able to be of some assistance, and I therefore beg to advise you that the department will be prepared to send an expert to any farmers' club or similar organization, to discuss the question of the business methods being followed, either with the manager and directors or with the club as a whole. This man would be qualified to audit the accounts if desired, and advise as to the best system of bookkeeping. In this way the department would be able to place at the disposal of the club the best information on the subject, and would also bring to their attention the experience of others engaged in similar work, so that there might be a uniformity of business methods, as there is a uniformity of object. Frequently requests are made to the department for assistance of this kind after trouble has occurred. It is much more helpful, and generally easier to prevent trouble than try to cure.

"Application may be sent in at any time, and should state the line of business in which the club is engaged. There will, of course, be no charge for this service.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to assure that this offer is made purely in the spirit of co-operation, and only with a desire to further assure the success of your organization and enterprise."

Things to Look For—



WHEN you buy a tractor, use just as much care in making your selection as you would in buying a good horse. Don't make the important decision too hastily—find out for yourself. Be sure that the tractor you buy has all the features essential to all-around service, efficiency, and economy of operation. For instance, look for—

A **kerosene engine** so that you can use cheap fuel, thereby doing your power work at the lowest possible cost;

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Religion and Life

On Being Friends with God—By Rev. H. D. Rams

Text: Exodus xxxiii, 11

AT the time of which this chapter tells, Moses had reached the high water mark of his career. In his early youth Moses had made a fine choice, refusing to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter and preferring to cast in his lot with the people of Israel; then later he had played a manly part before Pharaoh and had valiantly led his people through the Red Sea and in the trackless wilderness, but the greatest dignity of his life came when he was made the instrument of Jehovah in conveying the law to the people. The law was given by Moses. God called Moses out of all the men of his time for this great service. Abraham Lincoln felt himself to be "president by the grace of God." Moses was lawgiver by the grace of God.

Whilst Moses was away on the Mount the people grievously sinned in making themselves false gods. Jehovah was angry and Moses withdraws himself from the people to intercede for them and find out God's will for the future. If God's face was to be continuously turned aside from the people of Israel, Moses feels that his task of leadership would be rendered hopeless. He declares, "If Thy presence go not with me, carry us not thence." It was at this interview that we are told, "The Lord spake unto Moses, face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend."

I wonder what you think? Did God speak to Moses face to face in a literal fashion? Did Moses see God with the eye of mortal vision? There can be only one answer to that question. He could not. In this very chapter we are told, "No man shall look upon My face and live." "God is a spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." And yet, even in these latter days of enlightenment, there are men and women who think of God as a physical being and when the Bible tells us that "Enoch walked with God," they think that two persons took a promenade. To a thoughtful man this seems ridiculous and he cannot hold it. Yet Moses did speak with God and God with him. And Enoch did walk with God, day by day, accompanying with Jehovah and in close and happy communion, learning to do God's will in life. Moses felt the presence of the Almighty so manifest and intimate that there is no simile left but that of "friend" to describe the relationship.

Moses is but one of many great men who have been friends with God. In fact, it may be doubted whether any man can be a truly great man unless he have the knowledge of God. The language of the greatest men all down the centuries has been "God is the strength of our hearts and our portion for ever." The great man is made great by being fortified with heavenly grace. If you read that chapter of the heroes, Hebrews eleventh chapter, you will see how faith in the working of God in human life made men worthy, waxing valiant in fight for righteousness as they saw it. That is the secret of greatness. Being on familiar terms with God imparts an elevation of tone and a dignity of bearing woefully lacking in these days of rush and push.

The pages of biography illustrate the spiritual illumination, the strength and graciousness of character that are produced in men and women by a sense of the presence of God. Some may consider that all this means wandering in the cloudlands of mysticism but faith has proved it to be gloriously practical. Take a saint like Francis of Assisi. To Francis, God was no distant Deity, but a personal friend. God was so real that His presence was realized in all things and through all things. This made his spirit so gentle and divine that even the birds knew and recognized it and made friends with him. One famous English man of letters declared that St. Francis is the only Christian since Jesus Christ—a wild statement but one that shows the high estimate placed on his character by that writer. In his lifetime St. Francis' character so impressed people that one curious person undertook to find out the secret and was ungracious enough to listen to the saint's

prayer. What do you fancy he heard? Nothing more than the simple repetition of the one word "Jesus." "Jesus." That was the secret. That alone.

To Martin Luther—a very different type of man—both God and the Devil were tremendous realities. He had no doubt of either. You may remember the incident of his flinging the inkpot at the Devil, whom he fancied he saw taunting him one day when he was at work translating. Martin Luther, in his much occupied life, declared that he was too busy to get along without eight hours a day spent in prayer! That sounds strange in our western world today, yet, despite the flaws in Luther's character, he was a great man, familiar with God.

It is our privilege, yours and mine, to be friends with God. This means a wonderful intimacy and understanding. You will never understand the ways of God with men, unless you are friends with Him. You cannot understand men except by sympathetic association. Certainly you cannot understand God otherwise. Many things in life will emerge clearer if God and you are on good terms.

Jesus told the world more about the Father than any other ever did. And He said, "Ye are My friends if ye do the things which I command you. Henceforth I call you not servants, for the servant knoweth not what His master doeth." That is the great characteristic of a friend he knows your plans. The man who is a friend of God knows His plans, at least in degree sufficient to enable him to work with God. The servant has to do what his master wishes, willy nilly. Men resent this business of working in the dark. That is the secret of much of the labor unrest of today. A man "that is a man" will no longer submit to the status of a "hand." Do you blame him? God does not treat us as we treat our fellows. He makes us friends and fellow-workers. "We are co-workers together with God."

This is the true note of religion and a note much missing in these latter days. When the modern world turns aside from God it misses that for which there is no substitute. Katherine Gerould in a recent Atlantic Monthly, had a striking and suggestive article on the deterioration of manners and morals particularly among young men and women in the cities. Tracing the matter to its source, she stated that the trouble was that the thought of God has gone out of the lives of the young people and been replaced by an "eat, drink and be merry" philosophy. She sees no real hope of improvement until we re-establish God in the lives of men and nations.

There is one significant sentence that follows our text. "Moses turned again into the camp." After worship came work, after sacrament was service. His vision was not for purposes of selfish qualification, that he might say what a glorious time or what fine feelings he had enjoyed. That is the idea of religion some people in our own day possess. It is not the true idea. In the great sixth chapter of Isaiah, you recall that God gave the vision and then came the call to service, with the answer, "Here am I; send me." Our Master Himself retired for worship that He might be better fitted to serve men. Our own purpose should be the same. Unite work and worship and enrich both. You cannot work well without the inspiration of devotion. Devotion without service degenerates into spiritual selfishness.

In our day and generation we have a better fortune than Moses. We have a finer God than he had. I write that reverently. He knew nothing of the story of Jesus, whereas we see God in Him, "When ye have seen Me ye have seen the Father." It will be a profound pity if we neglect our opportunities in such an enlightened age. Being friends with God to us means being friends with Jesus, catching His spirit and doing His work in the world. Today, we ought to be able to say, "I too have seen the Lord."

"At work for Him in loved employ
We'll lose the duty in the joy."

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Book Review

Stolen Campaign Funds

THOUSANDS of readers who enjoyed Hopkins Moorehouse's book, *Deep Furrows*, will look with interest for his new volume entitled, *Every Man For Himself*. The new book has nothing to do with the organized farmers—it is just a plain and ripping story of an action in the political life of Canada. There is a tan satchel containing \$50,000 for an election fund packed snugly by three grafters who are interested in sustaining the political party in power. Nickleby, president of a loan company; Alderson, head of a construction company, and Podmore, private secretary of a railway president. The satchel was locked in the presence of the three and was then handed to a trusty messenger, who had orders to deliver it to Blachford Ferguson, a lawyer-politician, who stood very close to the "Machine." Podmore had laid a clever scheme to divert this money to his own locker, but he was outwitted by some one unknown. Where did the money go to? This is the question which haunts the mind of the reader as he worms his way into the heart of the mystery. The Hon. Milton Waring is the cabinet minister who seems to be the bad actor in the government. The hero is his nephew, Philip Kendrick, a young graduate and ex-football captain of Varsity, who has some tall adventures in chasing the elusive satchel. He meets the heroine in the first chapter and paddles her across Toronto Bay on a foggy night. She is a newspaper woman who has been eavesdropping at his uncle's island home, but he is unaware of that fact, and is intrigued by his passenger, who got into his canoe in mistake.

Many chapters intervene before he can identify her as the young lady whom he kissed on that murky night, and who gave him a box on the ear and tumbled him into the bay as a reward for his presumption.

Here is a scene from one of the north country chapters. The heroine had jumped from a train when it was going up-grade. The hero had followed her. He found her unconscious beside the track, and after she revived he acted as her escort. As they walked the ties together, looking for the Iceman's section house, they had plenty of time to admire the wilderness scenery. "They had rounded the curve and found themselves unexpectedly opposite a lake vista that lay steeped in the moonlight. It was from here the loon had called. There was a chain of little lakes, clustered with wide openings between. The shores were thickly wooded close down to the water's edge and the land ran out in long arms that threw inky shadows in sharp contrast to the panorama of silver water spaces. Out in the centre was an islet where a great rock, rearing above the surface, had gathered moss and a few clinging cedars, one of which stood out in solitary silhouette against the bright sky. The scene was like some artistic conception in black and white—high lights and deep shadows—and the cold beauty of it held them silent."

We get a good deal of realistic light on grafting politicians and campaign methods in this story. The Hon. Milton Waring is introduced as a politician who has seen purer days. He has been caught in the cogs of the machine and his soul has been injured.

I make my honest guess that out of 10 men who begin this story early in the evening nine will remain deaf to all calls from above to go to bed, and will stay put, without even wriggling in the arm-chair, until they reach the last word on the last page. I speak from experience, and I know several men who endured certain lectures because of the absorbing character of *Every Man For Himself*.

A copy of *Every Man For Himself*, by Hopkins Moorehouse, will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.85, post paid, Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

A Different Case

Visitor (consoling, to Tommy, who has upset a bottle of ink on the new carpet)—"Tut, my boy, there's no use crying over spilt milk."

Tommy—"Course not; any duffer knows that. All you've got to do is to call in the cat, and she'll lick it up; but this don't happen to be milk, an' mother'll do the licking."



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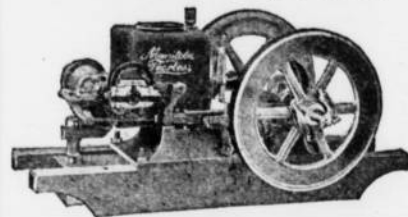
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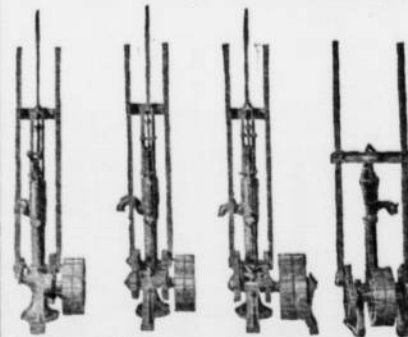
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The Countrywoman

Baking, Churning, Washing

SOME time ago we referred on this page to a farm home survey that had been made of over 10,000 homes by the women's branch of the extension service of the federal government at Washington. That survey is so valuable that from time to time we must find it necessary to refer to it. It is much more pretentious than anything that could be undertaken in Canada, since it was a personal survey made by the hundreds of home demonstration agents in the United States, a service Canada cannot boast.

Some staggering tables were given covering butter-making, bread-baking and washing. In almost every town and village of any size there can be found a creamery, one or more bakeries and one or more laundries. It is a very small town, indeed, that hasn't a "Sing Lee Laundry," and frequently there is the more modern steam laundry. Yet an average of 94 per cent. of the farm women coming under the survey, make their own bread, 96 per cent. of them do their own washing, and 60 per cent. of them make butter, while 35 per cent. of the women reporting actually make butter to sell. Generally speaking butter-making is justified these days only when there is no creamery available. The survey would indicate in regard to that farm home industry either that there is

ample room for the further development of the creamery industry, or that farm women are slow to abandon such traditional farm woman's occupation as butter-making. The latter conclusion is rather borne out by the fact that 88 per cent. of the farm women reporting have something to do with milking, either actually helping to milk, washing the milk-pails or washing the separators, and since there is an average of 6.8 cows per farm, and still further by the fact that the average distance from the market is only 4.8 miles, which must mean that there is in most cases either a creamery or a train service to a creamery, at a distance no greater than 4.8 miles. Professor Brown, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, once told the Countrywoman that he believed women really loved to make butter, and, indeed, it is a fascinating work. But in this country, and certainly in the United States, where help for the farm home is almost impossible to get, and only a small minority have labor-saving devices, it would seem only reasonable that every possible industry should be taken out of the farm home. Besides, experts tell us that the income from the dairy herd

is usually greater when the produce is handled by the creamery than when the butter is made at home. No woman can afford to lose money making butter, especially when it means such a great expenditure of labor.

The survey stated that 62 per cent. of the families use an automobile. An automobile and a distance of 4.8 miles from a market which will almost always mean a bakery and a laundry, would certainly suggest that farm women do an unnecessary amount of

bread-baking and washing. When one notes further that the comment is made at the beginning of the report that "it seems probable that a somewhat better response was obtained from the more progressive element of the communities, and that in consequence the answers presumably show conditions rather above the average," the figures quoted above are the more significant. It is true that the bakery doesn't always produce bread "like mother makes," but the difference is certainly not sufficient to entail the waste of so much "woman-power" in making the more edible bread. The table stating that 96 per cent. of the farm women do their own washing is a startling indictment of the unprogressiveness of women in failing to get that particular industry out of the home. Surely the aggregate woman-power wasted in home laundry-work is sufficient to have evolved

Sewing Play

By Margaret Minaker

Mother says, and mothers know,
Little girls must learn to sew.
I have planned that every day,
I'll make a little sewing play.

Now, my needle bright shall be
A silver boat on a foamy sea;
And as it dips and ripples break,
It leaves a white line in its wake.
Just as I've seen the great ships do;
They leave a track across the blue.

Sail, little boat, your voyage done,
I'll find a tiresome seam is run.

My needle now shall be a knight,
Tall, with silver armour bright;
At dark, escaping from his foes,
All in and out the wood he goes,
Searching close for Princess Pin,
Who's lost, the forest dark within.

Of course, I'll place her at the end,
So all my stocking's hole he'll mend.

community laundries of some kind, co-operative or otherwise. It looks as if women's heads did not save their heels—or their arms, or their backs, or any other part of their precious bodies.

But from the innumerable editorials in newspapers and the continent-wide comment the report is causing, it ought to be expected that women will, somehow, get themselves out of the place they have chosen to remain in for so many generations. That is, perhaps, unfair, for progress has been made during the generations, but it does not correspond with that in other industries, or, indeed, in the other branches of the industry in which they take so large a share.

New Book on Hygiene

Miss Jean Browné, director of school hygiene for the department of education in the province of Saskatchewan, is writing a new book on School Hygiene and Sanitation, and will soon have it ready for the printers. It is likely to become a standard text-book in that province. Certain conditions peculiar in Western Canada, and which are, of course, not dealt with by any

other authority, are being stressed in Miss Browné's book. This is a book that ought to be very interesting and useful, the need of which many of our poorly-equipped and built rural schools will testify.

Baby Clinics at Fairs

This year the Provincial Department of Health of Saskatchewan, has been conducting baby welfare clinics at the small fairs in Saskatchewan, which appeals to us as being a very good idea. The number of farm women who can get to the larger fairs is very small, and certainly the farm women are glad to have this information. Dr. Seymour conducted the one at Estevan and Dr. Middleton the one at Assiniboia, and both report very successful clinics. It is the intention to hold these clinics at as many of the small fairs as they possibly can. Dr. Seymour says regarding these clinics: "It is surprising how many parents bring their children to them, since they have learned of the work we are doing. And as a result we are often able to point out to these parents physical defects in their children which they have not suspected, and thus enable them to set about correcting defects from the upright standard of health before it is too late."

"At a number of points the co-operation of local practitioners has been enlisted with a view to a time when they will be able to carry on clinics without the direction or assistance of the provincial health bureau."

It is to be hoped that the interest of the people in this work will assure the department of sufficient support to make it a feature of every fair in the province.

Post-Graduate Nursing Course

A school for graduate nurses has been incorporated into McGill University and the initial session of the school will open next October.

It is expected that national nursing associations will co-operate by offering scholarships for post-graduate work at McGill in the final year of the nurses' hospital training. At least one city hospital has signified its intention of not only offering a scholarship but of providing living accommodation for the winner of the scholarship while she is pursuing her course of graduate study at the university.

At present the plan provides for one year of graduate study at the university, for which two alternative courses are offered. Course A gives instruction in public health nursing, while course B is arranged to give a thorough grounding in the methods of teaching and administration in schools of nursing.

McGill is the first Canadian university to offer the latter course, although a course in public health nursing for graduate nurses has been carried on for some years by the universities of British Columbia, Manitoba, Dalhousie and the University of Toronto. It is hoped by the promoters of this new department of the university that the course will be ultimately extended to two years, and that a degree of Bachelor in the Science of Nursing will be granted on the successful completion of this course. Such a degree is now obtainable at Columbia University, New York, after two years of study.

The regulations governing admission require that a nurse coming from a province or state where registration is in force must be registered. If not registered the applicant must give evidence of the satisfactory completion of a course in a nurses' training school of a hospital of at least 50 beds and covering a complete general training of at least two years.

There will be entire co-operation with the new school on the part of the various social agencies of Montreal, and field and laboratory work will be arranged for each individual student by the nurse-director in connection with the local hospitals, the Victorian Order of Nurses, Baby Welfare Committee, Charity Organization Society, industrial plants and public health departments of the city of Montreal.

The School for Graduate Nurses, like the department of Social Service and the School of Physical Education, will not be part of any faculty of the university, but will come directly under the jurisdiction of the corporation. Any necessary arrangements for the opening of the school will have been made by the middle of September. Registration begins September 27, and the opening lecture will take place on Monday, October 4.

This is a splendid step in the right direction and a venture which we hope will prove a success. But while we are preparing to train nurses even better than they have been trained hitherto let us not forget the auxiliary nurse that is needed so much in this country.

The New Nurse

Recently, the United Farm Women of Mather were given an address by one of their local doctors which gives some very constructive thoughts on the question of adequate nursing service for rural peoples. The following is a part of his address and is particularly valuable since it is the opinion of a rural doctor, who, with his patients, must face the shortage of nurses:

"The provincial board of health have organized a staff of nurses known as the community health nurses. You will see from this report of the board of health I have here, that the main object the board had in organizing this staff of nurses is child welfare and the prevention of the spread of contagious disease. This does not appear to me to meet the requirements of your particular community. No matter what preventive measures you take you will have a certain amount of sickness in your community, and you are concerned as to how those sick people are to be taken care of. Every sick person in your district is your neighbor as the term was defined by the Great Master.

"The plan I would suggest for your consideration is this: The community should employ a qualified nurse; her salary to be paid by the community. She would supervise the nursing of all the sick in their homes. If there should be only one patient at any time she would devote practically her whole time to that patient, or at least during any critical period of that illness. If there were more than one patient the nursing would be done by some member of the family. The nurse would visit these patients, supervising and directing the home nursing. In a community such as this, there will be periods when there is no serious illness. She could have regular classes of young women, giving them instruction in home nursing. In the event of an epidemic there would always be some of these young women who would gladly volunteer their services. She would be able to visit the schools, expectant mothers would consult her, and she would visit them in their homes, advising them and instructing them in the care of infants. To take care of the sick from the country it would be necessary to have a home furnished in the town to which the patient from the country could be brought, accompanied by a member of the family to do the nursing, all they would be required to furnish would be their bedding and food. They would then have all the advantages of those living in town at a minimum expense. After the home for these country patients was supplied and furnished, the yearly cost to the community would not be more than \$1,500 to \$1,800. You would have a nursing council of five or six members selected by the people of the community, to whom the nurse would be responsible, and to whom she would look for direction and instruction as to her duties as a community nurse."

To Repair a Chair Seat

When the cane seat of a chair gives out cut a piece of inlaid linoleum two inches larger than the opening in the chair. Paint this a leather brown on the top and the edge. Let dry for two days; then tack in place with regular upholstering tacks. The chairs prove very serviceable and attractive.

Farm Women's Clubs

Community Work at Barnwell

WE, in Barnwell, have several organizations in our community. For the children of school age we have a primary organization. The officers for this organization are supposed to meet for an hour each week. The first week they give a lesson on probably some good man's life or an incident that happened in the Scriptures. Of course there is always an aim to the lesson such as obedience, honesty, dependability, truthfulness, etc. The next week a story is given with the same aim as the lesson and the week after that is called "busy hour" where children (the smaller ones) are taught to make such things as balls, match boxes, pin cushions, handkerchiefs, aprons, preferably something that was in vogue at the time and day the lesson or story was taken from.

Then for those from 14 years we have an organization called Mutual Improvement Association. The boys take up the scout work and the girls take what is called the beehive work. This is taken, or part of it, from Maeterlinck's *Life of The Bee*. These are called beehive girls. The purpose is to perfect our womanhood, drawing from all good sources to do so. Each Community organizes one or more swarms, according to the number of its members. Eight is the number for each swarm as the officers in charge can keep in touch with her girls better if the swarm is small. The objects are to have faith, safeguard health, understand beauty, love truth, seek knowledge, honor womanhood, know work, and to feel joy.

Each girl selects a name and a symbol. After that she prepares to be a builder in the hive. There are seven fields in which to work: religion, home, health, domestic art, business, public service, and the field of out-of-doors. For each thing you do in the above fields you are given credit for filling one cell. For instance, in the field of religion, some of the things to do are: be able to repeat the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes, or attend church service at least eight times in three months, belong to Sunday school for one year and not miss more than six times, play the piano or organ for one service each week for three months. For these you would get four seals.

In the field of home the duties are to make two kinds of bread and two of cake; to cook left-over meat in four different ways; to pluck, dress and cook a fowl; to take care of milk and make two pounds of butter each week for two months; to do cooking for one month, providing well balanced meals.

The field of health is that they know what to do for internal or external hemorrhage or fractures, dislocations and sprains, burns and scalds, to be entirely free from a cold for two months, and for three months to abstain, between meals, from candy, sundaes, ice cream sodas, and chewing gum and to walk 40 miles in any ten days. The field of domestic art provides that they make a dress, a piece of furniture, and make over some article of clothing. In business, though not employed regularly, they are to earn at least \$5.00 through raising chickens, bees, flowers, vegetables or doing some other work; to attend six lectures with a view to making their services more valuable to their employer or the home. In public service they are to spend six afternoons in visiting the sick or some elderly person, know the history of some holiday (national) and assist in carrying through a right celebration of the same. The out-of-doors provides that they identify 15 different trees and describe them, describe and identify 10 different weeds and tell how to get rid of them. After they have filled so many cells they are promoted to the position of a bee-keeper.

The above work we find is a great incentive to the girl. Sometimes one girl will say, "I do not want to do anything." She goes because the rest of the girls go but she soon begins to take a hold and works so much harder in order to keep pace with the rest. The girls learn to sing, recite, and tell a story in public and also they take turns in arranging programs and socials.

The seniors meet with them during the winter months. We have a short program first, such as a chorus of boys and girls separate, and then mixed songs, duets, quartets, and recitations, a ten minutes' talk. Every boy and girl gets a chance to do something. After that we all separated into different classes, the seniors taking up topics suitable for the day, the scouts their work, and the girls their beehive work. —Lucy Peterson.

Pleasant View Reports

The women of our local have joined with the men for the time until we get strong enough to form a U.F.W.A. At the present time we meet once a month at the different homes, and discuss various plans of working. The lady whose home we meet at, acts as president for the day. We have several women who are very much interested in the work and hope to organize before many months.

So far we have had four meetings. At our first meeting a comforter was started by a member for a family who had lost their home by fire. This was completed at our next meeting and later raffled. It brought nearly \$30. At our third meeting we did cutting and sewing to raise funds later and at our fourth meeting did sewing for a lady who paid us a sum for our work, which went into the funds.

We are planning for a school fair this fall, offering first, second and third prizes on exhibits, and some special prizes. We are also getting the school grounds ready for planting trees next Arbor Day. Taking everything into consideration, I think we are progressing, not standing still. —Mrs. E. Bodell, sec.-treas., Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

U.F.W.M. Conference

The conference held at Gladstone, June 22, by the U.F.W.M. of Neepawa constituency was a splendid success. The day was ideal, and the noon hour spent in the park was much enjoyed by all present, an hour profitably spent in getting acquainted with each other. The conference got off to a good start promptly at 11 a.m., when Mrs. A. McGregor as chairman and Mrs. R. McCracken as secretary took their places on the platform. In the absence of Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, Mrs. McCracken read the Bible reading, after which Mrs. J. S. Woods, provincial president of U.F.W.M., led in prayer. Mrs. McGregor then, in a few well chosen words, explained the aims and objects of the conference. Mrs. Adam Thompson in her usual bright way, delivered a splendid address of welcome which was much appreciated by her audience. A. J. M. Poole, district director was then called upon for an address.

Mesdames Thompson, Sharpe and Poole were appointed as a resolution committee. The morning session then closed with community singing, with Mrs. Kenner as leader. The afternoon session opened at two o'clock with community singing. Mrs. A. McGregor then addressed the meeting, stating that this was the first conference of its kind to be held in the province and pointing out to the women the large and useful sphere of work in our movement.

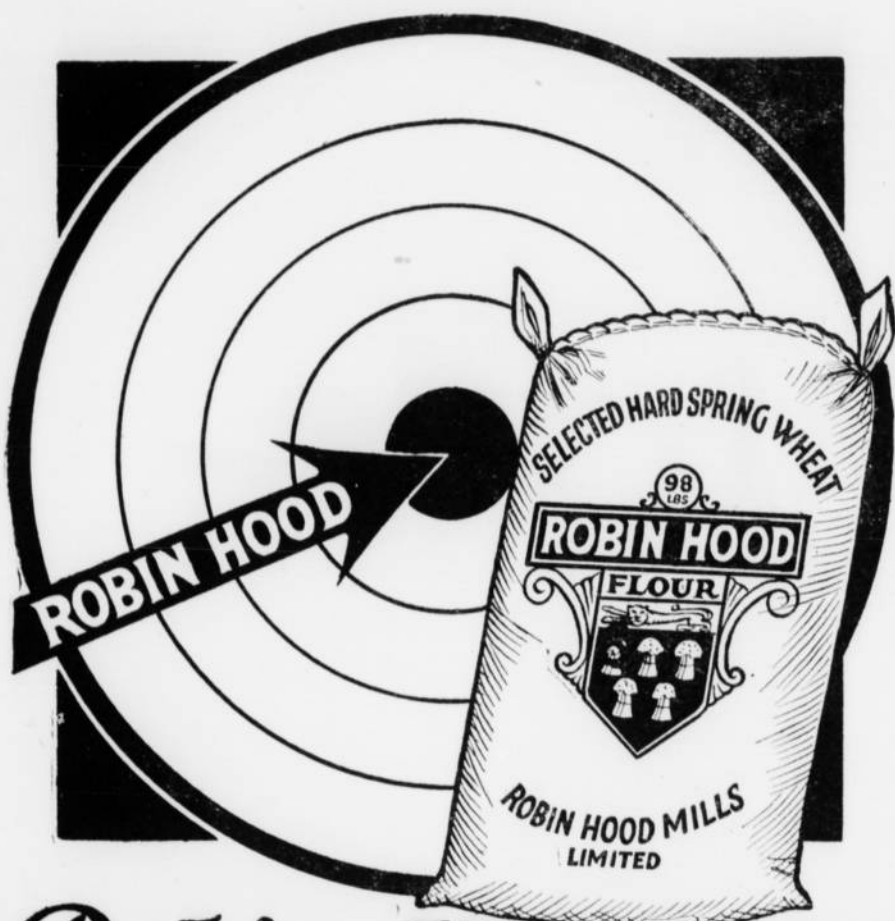
The Dower Law was then fully explained by Lawyer Smith, of Gladstone. The discussion on this important topic was opened by Mrs. J. S. Woods. A keen interest was shown by the audience, and many questions were asked in regard to a woman's claim. These were ably answered by Lawyer Smith. Two resolutions were passed as amendments to the Dower Law which are as follows:

"Resolved that a woman be given power to will her dower right."

"Resolved that the 'property' of the husband in the Dower Law include all property as well as real estate."

The following resolution was moved by Mrs. Sharpe, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, but was not carried.

"Resolved that the wife be placed in the same position at the decease of her husband in regard to the management of the estate as the husband now is, and if she re-marries that a division of half the estate amongst the children of the first marriage be made."



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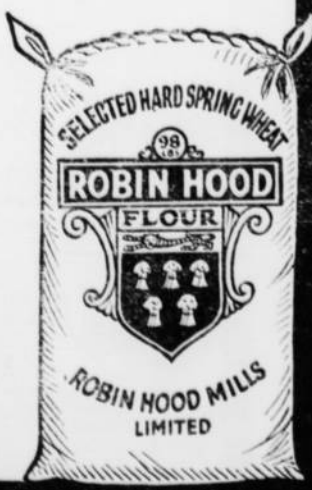
milled by us on a different system to that used by other mills—ensuring a perfect flour for bread or pastry.

Ask Your Grocer

Robin Hood Mills Limited
Moose Jaw — — — Calgary

The Pinch Test

Take a pinch of any flour—then a pinch of ROBIN HOOD—you will note the difference. ROBIN HOOD is slightly rough but of uniform fine granulation—you can feel the tiny granules that denote absolute freedom from dust. Makers of the finest Rolled Oats "fresh from the rolls daily." Their flavor will give you ultimate enjoyment in the perfect rolled oats—try ROBIN HOOD



RED PIMPLES ITCHED TERRIBLY

On Chest, Face, Arms, Burned
Badly. Cuticura Heals.

"Ever since I can remember, my chest, face, and arms were filled with dry, red pimples. They were scattered all over me, and itched terribly at times, and I scratched them, causing them to fester and get sore. Sometimes they would dry away and form scales which burned badly.

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had used them two or three times when I felt better and I was healed with one box of Cuticura Ointment together with the Cuticura Soap." (Signed) Miss Bertha Kass, Russell, Manitoba, February 19, 1919.

Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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Get your Records Perfect and "Unused" from the House of McLean. Record Orders over \$5.00 shipped free of charge.

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Use the same

Windsor Dairy Salt
Made in Canada
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

C317



DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND
DEFENCE

Notice to ex-members of the Canadian
Expeditionary Force

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who are entitled to and who require post-discharge dental treatment, must submit their applications to the District Dental Officer at the Headquarters of the District in which they reside on or before 1st September, 1920. Applications for dental treatment received after 1st September, 1920, will not be considered.

(Sgd.) EUGENE FISET,

Major General,

Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, August 3, 1920.

Note.—Newspapers will not be paid for the advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.
(H.Q. 3361-1-22).

Miss McMurray, of Winnipeg, delighted her audience with an address on the National Policy. Anyone would have been fully repaid for attending the conference if only to have heard this splendid address. A. J. M. Poole moved a vote of thanks to Miss McMurray, which was loudly applauded. The meeting then adjourned to meet again in the evening. The evening session was opened with community singing, after which the Wills Act was read and fully explained by Lawyer Smith. The discussion on this topic was dispensed with and instead Miss McMurray spoke to us on Proportional Representation in a very clear and instructive way. Miss McLean very sweetly sang, Carry Me Back To Old Virginia.

It was moved by Mrs. Belton, of Plumas, seconded by Mrs. Bennett, of Pine Creek, that this conference be made an annual affair. This motion was carried unanimously. The meeting then closed with the singing of the national anthem.—Mrs. R. J. McChachen, secretary of conference.

Children's Day at De Winton

The end of the school term was celebrated by a Children's Day given by the ladies of the U.F.W.A. of De Winton, Alta. All spring the children had been looking forward to this day because they knew that it marked the close of the sewing contest in which the five schools about De Winton had been working. The afternoon was given over to games and fun of all sorts; then came supper, when cake, ice cream and lemonade proved to taste as good as anticipated and the evening was taken up by a concert, put on by the five different schools, each supplying several numbers. Much credit is due the teachers for their excellent work. The parents who attended not only enjoyed the children's parts, but also a most sympathetic address by Mrs. B. S. Kaiser, of High River who is our U.F.W.A. director, for the McLeod district. At the close of the program the results of the judging of the sewing contest were announced.

The work had been divided into three classes and there were three prizes given by the ladies for each class. Class I, included the work of the children aged from six to eight years, who had made a bag; Class II, the ages from 8 to 11, had made a bib apron, with crocheted lace around it; Class III, the ages from 11 onwards, had dressed a doll. The contest had excited much interest, the teachers assisting the U.F.W.A. by teaching the sewing at school, and most of the work sent in was surprisingly beautiful. The expenses of the evening were covered by a table of articles for sale which were donated by the U.F.W.A. also by charging the parents 25 cents admission to the concert.

Although the men had helped us out by devoting some \$30 to the gopher fund, the children had caught so many gophers that we had spent about \$55 in payment of them and so we were very glad when the Ladies' Aid of All Saints Church, Okotoks, invited us to assist them on June 4, to put the play, Aunt Susan's Visit, on at De Winton. At this the profits were over \$100, and the play was a most amusing success. We also raised funds by charging ten cents each for the afternoon tea served at the regular meetings.

But we will need all our money for, in September, we are again giving prizes to the school children. This time it is a garden contest. The rains have been plentiful this year and so far the children's gardens are looking splendid. They have them at home, not on the school grounds. The committee will examine them every so often and then prizes will be given for the best garden and also for the best vegetables grown, when the season is over.

Our club is just one year old and we feel much encouraged in our work by the splendid co-operation given us by the members of the U.F.A. and also the school teachers.—Mrs. F. S. Jacobs, De Winton U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Mary E. Beckett, secretary, reports the organization of a Women's Section, of the Kinley G.G.A. The first meeting is to be held on July 8, when a report of officers, etc., will be forwarded.

WOMEN BEAT OLD "HI" COST

They use "Diamond Dyes" and Add Years of Wear to
Old, Faded Garments—Really Fun!



It's easy to diamond-dye your old garments a new, rich, fadeless color, no matter if they be wool or silk; linen, cotton or mixed goods.

House-dresses, gingham, aprons, blouses, skirts, silks, stockings, sweaters, children's coats, draperies—everything can be made new and good for years of wear with "Diamond Dyes."

The Direction Book in package tells how to diamond-dye over any color. To match material, have druggist show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.



IN THE
STRIPED PACKAGE

Sunlight Wash Days

A Sunlight Wash Day is free from the toil and labour usually associated with washing because Sunlight Soap washes clothes beautifully clean and white without rubbing or scrubbing.

Sunlight Soap

being the surest, gentlest, purest of all cleansers is kind to the clothes—they last ever so much longer—kind to the hands, too. Insist on getting the Soap you ask for—**SUNLIGHT.**

Try Sunlight for
yourself and see.

LEVER BROTHERS
LIMITED, Toronto



46



The Doo Dads Go A-Fishing

Away in the backwoods of the Wonderland of Doo there is a river famous for its fish. There the Doo Dads repair once a year to have a day's outing. There is splendid accommodation for them at The Jolly Fishers' Inn, and lots of fish in the river. See what a string of them that Doo Dad on the wharf is pulling out. Did you ever dream of getting such a haul as that? You have heard that the big fish eat the little ones. Well, this angler must have caught them right in the act. Won't he have a big fish story to tell after this? The other Doo Dads will never hear the last of it.

One little fellow at the Inn door is telling the Inn-keeper the old, old story of the fish that got away. The old man looks as if he didn't believe a word of it. He has heard lots of stories like that before. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is out of luck. He doesn't realize it yet, but the mule does. When the mule is through with him he will be through fishing for the day.

Old Doc has also got into trouble. He has hooked a cow by the tail.

If his line doesn't break he will be in for a ducking, too. The old Inn-keeper's wife is just coming to milk. Won't she give it to old Doc? He had better stay well away from the shore. Sleepy Sam has a fine scheme for catching fish and having a nap at the same time. He has tied the pole to his wooden leg, and is snoozing peacefully in the shade of his umbrella. If he would only wake up he could get one of those fish which are reaching after his bait.

Roly and Poly, the twins, think that they have hooked a wonderful fish. They have got their lines tangled and are pulling fit to break their poles. If the poles break they will also break their necks. Isn't it a great joke on them?

Even if the rest of the Doo Dads don't get any fish that one great fisherman will have enough for them all. He seems to have all the luck. Wouldn't you like to go for a trip to this wonderful river? There would be lots of fish left for you if the Doo Dads don't get any more of them than they are getting now.

Junior Clubs

New Gallocks Junior

A MEETING was held for the purpose of organizing a Juvenile Grain Growers' local at Beaver Creek school. Harry C. Craig, acted as chairman of the meeting, and Doris M. Lazelle as secretary. There were about 30 persons present. The first business was election of officers: President, Paul B. Kurtz; vice-president, Marrie Lee; secretary-treasurer, Florence A. Craig; directors: Nancy E. Craig, Gertrude Lee, Harry C. Craig. It was decided that we meet every two weeks, on Wednesday afternoons.—Harry C. Craig, Junior G.G.A., Gallocks, Sask.

Peerless Juniors Enthusiastic

We have had four meetings since organization, and we now have 13 members who are enthusiastic to begin work at once. At our first meeting we decided to have a booth at the annual U.F.A. picnic. We appointed a committee to see that this was carried out. A collection was taken first to start us. We sold candy and gum only, and came out clear, so decided it was not a failure, but if another is conducted another year it will be much more of a success I am sure. At our meeting held last Saturday night, we decided to get up a program to entertain the U.F.A. locals.—Alycie R. Topping, secretary, Peerless Jr. U.F.A.

Juniors of Roydale

This local is forming a junior branch of the U.F.A. Mrs. James McLeod and Mrs. R. H. Hancox have kindly consented to take the management of it, and the young folks can look forward to having a good time both from an instructive and social point of view, as in all probability a lantern will be purchased for use during the coming winter, and we hope to take advantage of the splendid selection of slides that are loaned by the university.

Miss Olive Harrison, who was one of the delegates sent from here to the Young Farm People's Conference, held in Edmonton, in June, gave an excellent report of the interesting and instructive week spent at the university, and was delighted with all they were privileged to see and hear, and in a neat little speech, in conclusion, thanked the members for giving her the privilege and pleasure of such a fine trip. Now our other young people are looking forward to be able to attend the next conference.—R. H. Hancox, secretary, Roydale U.F.A.

Report of Minto Girls

The Girls' Club was organized on February 12, with 27 girls present, ranging from 12 to 17 years of age. Officers were elected as follows: Leader, Mrs. W. M. Chalmers; president, Francis Popple; secretary, Jean Scott; treasurer, Lily Wark. It was arranged to meet every Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Chalmers for business meetings, and at the homes of the girls in turn for the social evenings. It was decided to follow out the program outlined by the Canadian Girls in Training as far as we could. The name chosen for the club was "Queens of Service," with the motto: "Help the other girl." It was decided to charge a fee of five cents each for every business meeting, and also to take up the work of dressing a doll for demonstration in the New Canadian schools.

The form of meeting is as follows: Open by singing, Saviour Like a Shepherd Lead Us; all repeat the 23rd psalm; roll call; collection of fees; minutes of last meeting; new business, talk on any subject helpful to girls by adult; close by singing the Maple Leaf. The social evening is devoted to group games and any good form of entertainment. These rules have been carried out, and since February 12 we have had 16 meetings, with an average attendance of 25 girls. The doll has been dressed as an infant, all the clothes being made by the girls themselves. A girls' baseball team has been organized and bloomers bought by the girls' club supplied to the team. The money for bloomers being raised by serving lunch. The girls have decided

to be a junior branch of the U.F.M., but to still retain their own name of "Queens of Service." They decided to wear the button supplied by U.F.W., and still keep to their own colors of blue and white.

The girls have had several talks on their club work by different local women and also by Dr. Mary Cornelius, of Winnipeg. The membership of the club is 32 at present. As the hot weather comes on and so much out-door attraction, we have decided not to have the regular meetings during the holiday season.—Signed (Mrs.) W. M. Chalmers, Leader, Jr. U.F.M.

Oakville Helps Young People

Our idea this year for the young people was to try to interest the girls in our work and so awaken them to become good citizens of the future. In order to do this we decided to make an associate member of the eldest 'teen-age girl of each of our paid-up members. So far we have ten enrolled. The members are very proud of their buttons which are presented to them by our association.

The associate members help the Women's Section by taking part in their programs. One of the members,

Dorothy Mudge gave a good paper on How We Would Like to Spend Sunday. Verna Bray opened the discussion by asking if it were wrong to play rag-time music on the piano on Sunday. The discussion which followed showed the interest taken in the paper. Last year Dorothy was assistant librarian.

When we held our sale of cooking and ten-cent teas, to raise funds for new books, the girls took entire charge of the serving. At suppers or banquets they also do the waiting, and in any and every way they can assist in our work. They sometimes attend our meetings, thus gaining a knowledge of the business end of the association.

We have been asked by the people to assume the responsibility of boys' and girls' club and its fair. If we do the girls will help greatly along that line.—Oakville U.F.W.M.

Junior Briefs

Atlee juniors held a very successful picnic at the home of one of the U.F.W.A. members, and report a very enjoyable time. This local has purchased a baseball outfit, and games are pulled off every Saturday afternoon.—Fredrick Westburg, secretary, Atlee Jr. U.F.A.

Addresses by outside speakers were the order of the joint meeting held by the Oyen U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Junior U.F.A. and Junior U.F.W.A. The

lecturers were Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Harris, director of Medicine Hat constituency, and a poultry expert from the Dominion government, who was in the district to organize egg circles and arrange to cull flocks of poultry in the fall. The address of the latter was particularly interesting.—Miss Marian Hess, secretary, Oyen Junior U.F.W.A.

Under the leadership of Miss Gladys Stover, who was later elected president, the Poplar Knoll Junior local of the U.F.A. came into existence. The charter membership numbers nine, and the average age of the member is 15 years. Miss Gertrude Heywood was chosen secretary.

We, as the juniors of Sexsmith U.F.W.A., re-organized with the following officers: President, Mamie McNeill; vice-president, Effie Beard; secretary, Elinor McNeill. We managed a little stand at a dance recently, resulting in \$10 for the treasury.—Elinor McNeill, secretary, Sexsmith Jr. U.F.W.A.

Twenty-one boys and girls in the Lake de May district have formed a junior U.F.A., under the leadership of Mrs. Stanley Nelson. The meetings of the new club are well attended, and after school closes they expect to go into the work with enthusiasm. Norman Emery was elected president and Myrtle Christopherson, secretary.

SHAKE HANDS WITH THE DOC

When I began to give away Doo-Dad books to Boys and Girls last year I told myself it would just be a few months till I had made friends with every Boy and Girl in Canada, but I find that there are still a number who have not heard about me and I would so much like us to know each other better. And of course, I want you all to know about those three big Doo-Dad books and the Coloring Contest and the Cash Prizes. There are such lovely stories too, which tell all about Percy Haw Haw and Flannel Feet, the Cop, and Roly and Poly and Sleepy Sam. Well I cannot name all the Doo-Dads, but there are many many more—all just anxiously waiting for the Boys and Girls to know them better.

Now, don't you want to know me, just clip out that coupon below—then Doc. Sawbones—so I can send you my big folder telling you all about the Doo Dads and the books with stories telling about the lovely busy times they have. I cannot shake hands with all the Boys and Girls in Western Canada—but don't you think we can be friends just the same? Let's get better acquainted. You know it is just the easiest thing in the world to get acquainted. First of all, you fill in your name and address and age very carefully so I can make no mistake about it when I am addressing your letter and you will get it by the very next mail. Then we'll begin to know each other and soon we'll be just the very best of friends and write to each other and everything. Why it would be just like meeting and shaking hands—don't you think so?



DOC. SAWBONES,
290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Doc.: Send me, right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the three Doo Dad Books. I want to know how I can get these books free.—AND GET A HUSTLE ON.

My name is.....

My P.O. is.....Prov.....

I am years old. Boy or girl.....



Hog Costs and Pork Prices

Continued from Page 24

would amount to \$21.28 per 100 pounds.

The above figures may appear startling. There are hundreds of small feeders who can feed a litter or so of pigs on a much cheaper basis. Otherwise there would be very little pork produced. Why can a few hogs be raised comparatively cheap on the farm? Simply because of the fact that a considerable portion of the feed is in the nature of a by-product or perhaps home-grown. Multiply the swine activities on the farm and it is necessary to purchase more meal and grain at market prices. The cost to produce mounts alarmingly. So with the farm flock of poultry.

What shall we feed hogs? Grain, mill feeds and by-product feeds are becoming scarcer than ever. Wheat by-products are practically off the market. The feed markets of the future are most discouraging in prospect. The wholesale price of hogs has not appreciated correspondingly. The man who can feed hogs profitably today must have a comparatively cheap product or by-product to replace meal as largely as possible. Such are scarce. Milk products form the greatest of all. City and hotel refuse is another. Green feed intelligently used, soiled or under the right conditions, pastured—is a third. Barley is one of the best of Canadian hog feeds—too little appreciated. Elevator screenings, if of standard quality, must be utilized wherever available. The man who is raising young pigs, who plans to feed them almost entirely on a grain ration, who has little or no milk or green feed available, will almost certainly be forced to place a high valuation on manure and experience if he is to get an even break next fall.—G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Record of Performance For Poultry

The Livestock Branch, Department of Agriculture, is now prepared to accept entries for Section "A" of the Record of Performance for Poultry, for the year 1920-21.

Record of Performance "A" consists of the inspection of trap-nested flocks on individual poultry plants, and is similar in form to the Record of Performance for dairy cattle. It is open to any breeder in Canada who wishes to enter, and is under the supervision and inspection of officers of the poultry division of the livestock branch.

The regulations provide for the issuing of certificates for birds producing 150 eggs or more in 52 consecutive weeks as required by the Record of Performance. These certificates set forth that the records have been checked and verified at frequent intervals, and that the owner's plant has been under government inspection.

The following extract from the announcement made last year explains clearly the fundamental object in the Record of Performance:

"While the cost of unit production in the poultry business is affected by many conditions, it has been clearly evident for some time that no factor has a more potent bearing on cost than the productiveness of the individual bird. It requires a certain number of

eggs to pay for the feed fed and labor expended. The number required varies according to the cost. Profitable production can only be obtained by having a safe margin of eggs over the equivalent of cost, the more eggs per bird the greater the remuneration.

"Increased production both in the individual and in the flock has been shown to be largely a matter of breeding. The Record of Performance for poultry is a policy planned to give point, direction and effect to the breeding of poultry along lines of greatly increased individual and flock production."

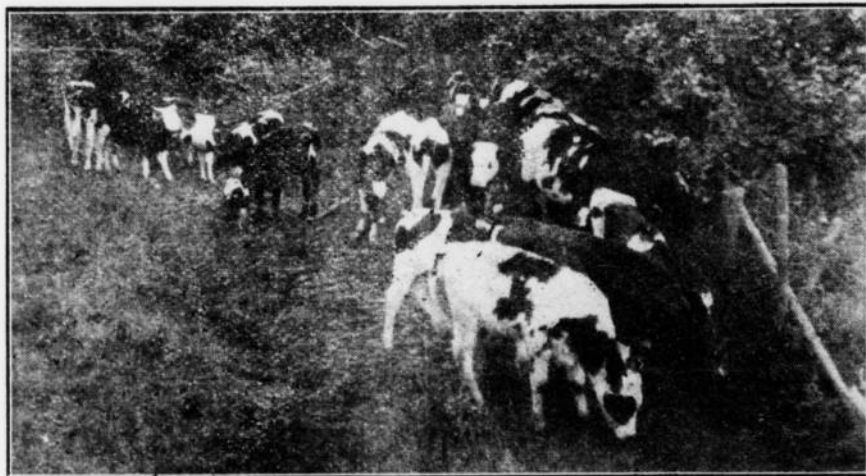
A copy of the rules and regulations, together with entry forms, may be obtained upon application to the Poultry Division, Livestock Branch, Ottawa.

Building a Pit Silo

THE great increase in the cultivation of corn and sunflowers has awakened considerable interest in silos this year. With corn it is possible to dry-cure the forage and obtain a fair quality of feed, but with sunflowers it is practically essential that the crop be ensiled for the stalks become woody if allowed to remain in the air for long after cutting. Where the water table is not too close to the surface of the ground a pit silo makes an effective and cheap place of storage. Prof. A. M. Shaw, talking to livestock raisers at Swift Current, told of a very satisfactory method of constructing a pit silo, one of the best features being that if a small portion of the work can be done in the summer, the rest can be accomplished after freeze-up.

After deciding on the future site for the silo, drive a peg into the ground which will serve as a centre for describing the circles which are to form the walls. With the use of a rope draw two circles 16 inches apart. The inside circle, representing the inside of the finished silo, should be about 14 feet to 16 feet wide. A 14-foot silo holds approximately two tons of corn silage for every foot in depth. The next step in construction is to dig a circular trench three feet deep between the two lines drawn, leaving a cylinder of earth in the centre. This will serve as the lower part of the form for the first pouring of concrete. A wooden form should be built above ground continuing the trench upward another three feet. The first pouring will then make a concrete ring six feet deep, 16 inches

thick, and the same diameter as the finished silo. Half of the vertical height of this ring will be in the ground, and the other half serve to prevent ground water from running in.



Holstein Calves at Bunbury Farm, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

This much may be left standing till about freeze-up. Then the core of the ring which has hitherto remained untouched, should be dug out. A man may work down to the depth of ten feet without assistance if he is equipped with a long-handled shovel. Dig the wall plumb with the inside of the six-foot concrete ring. When the first ten feet from the top of the ring have been dug, fine chicken wire or expanded metal should be nailed to the dirt wall. Spikes will serve to hold long enough till the cement coating is applied. This coat should be made of a very rich mixture—one to one and one-half with no gravel, and should be applied one-half-inch thick. After it has set another coat of the same thickness may be applied over the top of it. Prof. Shaw assured his audience that some of the successful silos he had seen constructed in this manner had only one thickness of cement below the concrete ring. Undoubtedly, two coats make a more permanent job, and have the advantage of leaving a smoother wall, which allows better settlement of the silage, an important matter, for if there are parts too rough to permit of settlement, pockets of mould may be produced, and mouldy silage is a very dangerous feed.

When the first ten feet have been finished, the second spasm of digging takes place to be finished as before. An experienced well-digger will be able to keep the walls straight, but it will be a wise precaution for amateur diggers to have a weight on a stone suspended from the centre above. Circles may be described from time to time from the point indicated by the plumb, giving a check on the correctness of the walls. A windlass will have to be improvised for taking out the dirt of the second and third diggings, or else a stage will be needed on which an assistant stands to throw the excavated material out of the hole. The third excavation is a repetition of the second.

At the bottom a concrete floor should be built from six to eight inches thick. In all the solid concrete work it is well to use reinforcing wire. Hay wire, old barbed wire and junk ought to be scarce on the farm where a silo has recently been built. The trouble with

The Grain Growers' Guide

a good deal of farm concrete work is that no binding material is put in and cracks appear wherever there is unequal settling and strain.

It is well here to say that in the formation of silage a colorless, odorless gas is formed which is deadly. This gas is slightly heavier than air and in the common type of out-of-the-ground silo, this filters out in various ways. In a pit silo, however, there is no mode of escape for the gas unless a current of air is created. It is sufficient to swing a shovel about at the bottom of the pit for a few seconds. Gas in dangerous quantities only occurs shortly after the silage is first put in. A test for determining the amount of gas in a pit is to lower a lighted lantern. If the lantern will remain lighted at the bottom of the pit then a man may work in it with safety.

Health Certificates

Dear Editor: I would like to see in the columns of your valuable paper a discussion on the present regulations regarding the demand for health certi-

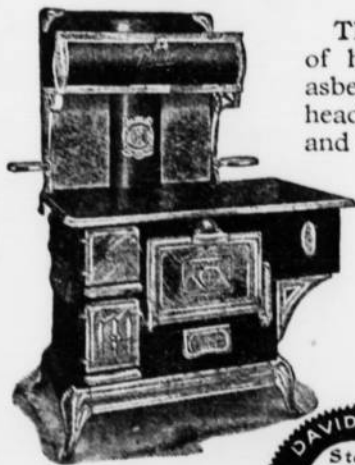
ates for shipments of cattle sent to central stock yards.

The present understanding between the American and Canadian veterinary inspection services make it practically impossible to ship to American markets without first obtaining a certificate from the district veterinary inspector as to the freedom from mange of the cattle in the district in which the shipment originated. As buyers must have all cattle passing through their hands eligible for shipment south in order to dispose of them profitably, the regulation is tantamount to a demand that all cattle be certified. Now, mark you, the inspector does not have to see the cattle when he issues the certificate, for he only testifies as to the cleanliness of the locality, a fact which is, or ought to be known by the Health of Animals Branch in Winnipeg on the day on which the certificate is issued.

There has been no mange in Manitoba for eight years. It is a reportable disease and we have a very efficient and energetic health inspection branch in Winnipeg which would know and have men on the spot within a few hours after such an outbreak were discovered. This well-informed department could issue certificates from Winnipeg for cattle going south which would have the same value as those now issued in the country. In case of outbreaks they could quarantine country premises and cattle in transit, a course which would give us as much protection as the regulations now in force.

The present arrangement involves the shipper in red tape if he goes to the trouble of obtaining a certificate, and a large money loss if he does not. If the arrangement suggested above could be put in force, and it is hard to see what stands in the way, these two difficulties would be overcome, the temptation which prevails at the present time to juggle certificates would disappear, stock yard management and routine would be simplified, and the charge for the certificate would fall upon the rightful one, he who undertook to ship south. Manitoba should be put on the same basis as Ontario and other mange-free provinces. I would welcome an exchange of opinion on this subject.—Interested, Man.

"Premier Leader" STEEL RANGES



These Davidson Ranges have a body of heavy polished steel, protected by asbestos and hand-riveted with cone-headed rivets, cast iron tops, centres and covers ribbed.

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DAVIDSON

Community Pastures

*A New Form of Co-operation Suggested
for Cattle Raisers*

THE limiting factor in cattle production over a large portion of the West is the scarcity of good grazing. This becomes more noticeable yearly as more and more land comes under cultivation. In the future this will probably be overcome by the use of seeded pastures, but over a very large part of the country this solution of the grazing problem is out of the question at the present time. The only way the situation has been met so far is to cut down the size of the herds, and in many places, notably in the dry area, there are fewer cattle than there were at the beginning of the war.

From time to time the Department of the Interior put grazing leases on the market. The Department of Indian Affairs likewise has in the last few years shown a disposition to earn as much revenue as possible by leasing portions of the land under their control. In the past these have been taken by big cattle men. It is now suggested that soil surveys be undertaken in south-western Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, with a view to preventing settlement on and to remove settlers from land too light or poor to afford a living under the present system of grain growing. What is to become of all this lease land in the future? There will no doubt be a big rush for it by big cattle operators. Their efforts will be directed to obtaining long-time leases, long enough at least to warrant fencing. After that they will establish a Chinaman cook and a few range riders and their personal interest will be limited to one or two trips a year in high-powered cars, which will take them back to their city homes before night.

If those who govern the agricultural policy of the country are sincere in their effort to promote the livestock industry, the end of long time leases ought to be

in sight. Landowners in the immediate vicinity should have the first opportunity of lease and the half-section farmer should be able to avail himself of these resources just as much as his more prosperous neighbor. Why not co-operative grazing leases? Some form of organization could be worked out by which neighbors could divide the cost of rental, fencing and maintenance according to the number of animals which each runs in the common pasture. These cattle could be returned to the farms in the fall to be wintered on the roughage which would otherwise be wasted. Without some such new supply of summer pasturage the livestock population over the southern parts of the western provinces is bound to continue decreasing.

It is not likely that this move will get under way without assistance from outside for various reasons. Big cattle operators are men of business and keep closely in touch with the various Ottawa departments. When opportunities crop up they are picked off in a fraction of the time it would take a farmers' organization to get under way and put such a deal across. The question of finance would offer difficulties to farmers which an operator would easily meet. The latter usually has enough bank credit to meet initial expenses in cases like this, and even enough to pay for most of the cattle with which to stock the place. Free capital is a scarce thing on farms in these days, and there is a use for it all without seeking for investment in enterprises beyond the farm boundary. Bank credit should be available for associations of small farmers on the same terms.

There is a great opportunity along this line, which deserves the attention of governmental departments eager to promote the interests of co-operation.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Continued from Page 20

Mrs. Adams Recovers \$600

The value of the work being done by the association on behalf of the farmers of the province has again been exemplified in the case of Mrs. C. F. Adams, of Fenton, Sask., who, on March 24 last, suffered a very serious loss by the killing and injuring of a number of cattle on the C.N.R. right of way near Fenton.

It appears that Mrs. Adams is a widow with a large family dependent upon her, and the cattle were her only means of support.

It was found from the correspondence that Mrs. Adams had been in the habit of allowing the cattle to go down to the river every day to drink. Unfortunately, however, for them and their owner, a farmer who had been hauling feed from the south of Fenton, crossed over the river with his load, and the cattle, tempted by the feed which had been dropped at intervals, followed the track, and so found their way on to the right of way of the company. The result was that six of the cows were killed outright and five others injured by a passing train, and in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, Mrs. Adams saw her hopes and prospects blighted.

In her letters to the Central office, which were well and clearly written, Mrs. Adams laid stress on the fact that the railway fences were down in several places, which made it easy for the cattle to gain access to the track. It was pointed out to her, however—and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon farmers everywhere—that this does not render the company liable if animals are allowed to be at large, and it is imperative that all owners of stock should keep them under control as far as possible if they would avoid loss.

However, at Mrs. Adams' request, this matter was taken up with the general claims agent of the Canadian National Railways, at Winnipeg, who, after investigation, made an offer of \$500 in full settlement. In view of the unfortunate position in which the loss had placed Mrs. Adams, however, the general claims agent was pressed by the

association to give the matter further consideration, and as a result he offered, after allowing for salvage, to make the amount \$600, which the association advised Mrs. Adams to accept.

Evans and Fleming at Nokomis

Jas. Graham, secretary of Bannockburn G.G.A. writes: "I report a most successful effort in holding our first Grain Growers' Sunday service. The church was filled to overflowing and everybody was more than pleased. We had John Evans, of Nutana, to give the address proper; E. C. Fleming introduced the speaker; D. E. Musselman, of Lockwood, was in good voice and gave of his very best; while Rev. Mr. McHaffie presided. We also had the assistance of the combined Nokomis choirs and the general opinion is that as it was a most successful event, no less than the Central secretary himself next year will suffice.

The collection of \$28.40 was handed over to the Social Service Council.

Wm. J. Flynn, secretary of Thunder Valley G.G.A. reports the payment of \$10 to the Social Service Council, as a result of Grain Growers' Sunday services; while E. J. Lambert, secretary of Thornfield G.G.A. has forwarded the sum of \$6.00 to the same organization, which has been collected in the same way. The speaker for the day was Mr. Taylor, of Venn, who is reported to have delivered a good, constructive address.

Mr. Lambert also enclosed the following resolution, recently adopted by their local: "Resolved, that we, the Thornfield G.G.A. approve of the stand taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, re the continuation of the Canadian Wheat Board. It was also agreed that a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Central office; and also a copy to Col. Lang, M.P. for Humboldt, with the following rider: "And we urge you to give this matter your support."

Wordsworth G.G.A. also forwards to

Continued on Page 38

*Present costs for material and
labor clearly point to*

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There you have the big reason behind the success of this new heating system. The Hecla Pipeless floods every room with cosy, warm air that is moist and healthful. It is the kind of fuel-saver—the Steel-Ribbed Firepot has three times as much radiating surface as the ordinary furnace. This furnace will burn no more fuel than the stoves and heaters you now need to keep your house warm. And it will consume considerably less coal or wood than any other furnace. Absolutely tight against leaks of gas or dust. The best furnace built—easy to tend, easy to clean. It will heat your home properly because the REGISTER is the right size—and it is scientifically proportioned.



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6-G.G.G., Aug. 25.

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HORSES AND PONIES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E. 5107 and E. 5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 12tf

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ABOUT 20 GENERAL-PURPOSE AND EXPRESS horses, including young stock, for sale, cheap. Thos. McNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 34-2

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CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEYS—OLD BASING strain, yearling bull, \$100; bull, three months old, from grand-daughter of Old Basing Royal, \$90. Box 31, Killam, Alta. 33-2

FOR SALE—TWO CAR LOADS OF YOUNG cows and heifers, well-bred Shorthorns, dehorned. Also registered Shorthorn bull. Dryden Bros., Tuffnell, Sask.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY SOME YOUNG HOL-stein cows or heifers. Mac Tannahill, Liberty, Sask. 34-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLE-ANGUS BULL—two years old; good breeder. \$200. Apply T. R. Bracken, Sifton, Sask.

D. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CHOICE registered and grade Holsteins for sale. Also car ewes. 34-10

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 12 MONTHS fine type, good pedigree. \$175 for immediate sale. George Bros., Le Ross, Sask. 34-2

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PURE-BRED SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND bulls. \$100 to \$140. F. A. Anstett, Lanigan, Sask. 31-4

SELLING—GRADE SHORTHORN CATTLE. Six cows, four yearling heifers, four calves for \$700. Norman Powell, Truxs, Sask. 32-3

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULLS, ONE-YEAR-old and over. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 33-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

DUROC-JERSEYS—ORDERS BOOKED FOR choicely-bred young pigs, early September delivery, \$12 each. Also a few April farrow, \$20 to \$25, both sexes; small deposit. E. A. McNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 34-2

DUROC-JERSEYS—EXTRA CHOICE, REGIS-tered, spring pigs, from championship stock, either sex, \$20 and \$25. E. C. Harte, Gwennawr Stock Farm, Brandon, Man. 25tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED BIG TYPE Poland-China boars. Some born in April, at \$30 each. One yearling for \$75. Ross E. Smith, Govan, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED BERK-shires, two months old, either sex, \$20 and \$25. G. Murdoch, Morningside, Alta. 33-2

TAMWORTHS—ALL AGES, EXHIBITION quality. E. W. Manchester, Granger, Alta. 30-8

SELLING—PEDIGREED DUROC-JERSEY boars, April farrow. Beauties at \$25. F. F. Hafenbrak, Fork River, Man. 32-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boar; two years. \$90. Stanley Finmore, Arden, Manitoba. 32-3

SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, farrowed in March, prize winners, both sexes. C. H. Hand, Stettler, Alta. 33-4

PURE-BRED OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER pigs, ready for immediate delivery, \$15 each. Earle Keating, Silvertown, Man. 34-2

SHEEP

FOR SALE—208 GOOD GRADE EWES AND lambs, ewes mostly Oxford, two years old; two pure-bred Oxford and one Shropshire rams, \$10 each for the lot. C. H. Robinson, Box 33, Hartney, Man. 33-2

FOR SALE—400 "GOOD BREEDING EWES" \$9.00 head, car lots. Nothing over five years old. Ramboulet grades. Glen View Ranch, Hutton, Alta. 34-3

DOGS

SELLING COYOTE HOUNDS—RUSSIAN AND Greyhounds. Very fast. Guaranteed catchers and killers. \$20 to \$40 each. Adolph Doering, Bulwark, Alta. 32-3

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPPIES, PARENTS EX-cellent heifers. Males, \$10; females, \$6.00. A. Galloway, Fusilier, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM good heeling stock. Male, \$7.00; female, \$5.00. H. Pearson, Oxbow, Sask.

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, RUS-sian and Stag crossed, \$10 each. Milton Thies, Kamsack, Sask. 34-4

WOLFHOUND PUPS, THREE MONTHS OLD. \$15 per pair. C. Elliott, Winnifred, Alta.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FOXES

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES (Booklet). Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario. 22-13

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING—A FOUR-CYLINDER McLAUGHLIN touring car, 1916 model, leather upholstered, equipped with starters and engine tire pump; run 9,500 miles; well taken care of. Price \$1,100. J. F. Underhill, Hartney, Man. 31-4

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

SUGAR, SALT AND CEMENT—IN STRAIGHT car lots. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 34-4

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FARM MACHINERY

ONE J. I. CASE 75-H.P. STEAM ENGINE. One Geo. White separator 36-56. Only used 40 days. Belts in good shape. One water tank, new, 12 barrel, pump and hose. One Stewart sheaf loader, also cook car on truck. Price, \$3,500; easy terms. Apply, S. M. Irvine, Morris, Man. Phone 125. 32-3

SELLING—AVERY STEAM 20-H.P., \$800. Avery separator, 32-54, \$350. Case separator, 28-50, \$500. Above machinery in good working condition. Also 40 well-bred yearling ewes, \$15 per head; 40 bushels fall rye, grown on breaking, \$2.25 per bushel. W. J. Stewart, Endcliffe, Man. 32-3

FOR SALE—20-H.P. INTERNATIONAL PORT-able engine; 30-inch Stanley Jones separator, complete with feeder and blower, new last year; only threshed 4,000 bushels. This outfit can be bought cheap as owners have given up farming. Springall & Moss, Grenfell, Sask. Box 269. 34-2

FOR SALE—22-H.P. AMERICAN-ABEL EN-gine, 28-in. Nicholas & Shepard separator, run 34 days, water tank, caboose, cable, etc. All ready for starting. A bargain for quick sale. Iord & Bayne, Kennedy, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—25-75 CASE ENGINE, A1 CON-dition, Baker valve. Also 32-64 Case separator. Will sell engine separate. L. E. Loveseth, Camrose, Alta. Box 152. 34-2

20 H.P. I.H.C. TRACTOR, FIRST-CLASS CON-dition. \$800 cash, or would take late model car. No further use for it. Manager, Grain Growers' Store, Carruthers, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—36-56 MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING machine, in perfect running condition. Mance Farming Co., Mance, Alta. 32-4

SELLING—10-20 TITAN ENGINE AND PLOWS, both bottoms. Outfit almost new. H. J. Brennan, Veteran, Alta.

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE—SPLENDID THRESHING AND plowing outfit, nearly new; engine 20-40 Gaspull and six-bottom Rumely plow; separator, Great West, 29-50. Everything right. Price, \$2,500, half cash. Apply, Jas. Moffatt, Bowell, Alta. 31-2

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY, 28-44 RUMELY separator, six-bottom Cochshutt plow, \$1,600. 13-30 Steele-Mule tractor, 28-42 Waterloo separator, \$1,000. Both outfits ready for work, also two cabooses with trucks. F. T. Appleby, 2½ miles south, Pinkham, Sask. 32-3

WANTED—TO TRADE 20-24 FINISHED HOUSE, three lots with barn, Beverley sub-division, Edmonton, for small threshing outfit, Rumely or Avery preferred. Particulars upon application. Fred Hanson, Viking, Alta. 33-2

SELLING—15-30 GAS TRACTOR, GOODSON separator run about 50 days, New Garden City Feeder. All in good condition, ready for work. \$1,600 cash or negotiable security. E. Sterling, Melita, Man. 33-2

FOR SALE—CUSHMAN COMBINATION threshing. In first-class condition. As we are buying a larger machine will give you a bargain and easy terms on this one. Write at once. Box 8, McTaggart, Sask. 33-3

SELLING—NICHOLS & SHEPARD 30 H.P. engine, 40-60 Red River separator; all in good condition. Snap. Reason for selling, poor health. Thos. Murray, Yellow Grass, Sask. 31-4

FOR SALE—26-H.P. AMERICAN ABEL steam engine, 36-60 Reeves separator with some accessories, \$1,000. McKenzie Thresher Co., Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY COMPOUND steam engine, 32-H.P. side mount. In first-class condition. Cheap for cash, or would exchange for cattle. E. B. Kolb, Herbert, Sask. 33-3

SELLING—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT, consisting of 30-60 Titan kerosene engine and Waterloo 40-62 separator. Will sell cheap. Address Box 28, Newdale, Man. 33-2

FOR SALE—GREAT WEST SEPARATOR 36-60, with Garden City feeder. In good condition. Always shedded. A snap for \$400. P. B. Peterson, Woodlawn Farm, Midale, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—ONE JACKSON COMBINATION stock loader, Model 1919. Used 15 days. Good reason for selling. Address Eric Hoyer, Edenwald, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL-PULL ENGINE, 15-30. In A1 condition. Stock would be considered as part pay. For particulars write C. S. Higgins, Rosetown, Sask. 33-2

THRESHERMEN EQUIP YOUR SELF-FEEDER with patented grain pan; no littering; saves time and grain; no cleaning up. Particulars given. R. Roberts, Box 657, Yorkton, Sask. 31-4

40-62 MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR, IN FIRST-class shape. Cheap for cash. Reason for selling engine too small. Charles Burwell, Gray, Sask. 32-3

Sheep Industry Growing

With the prevailing high prices as well as the strong demand for stock and breeding sheep, those with lambs for sale should find a ready market. It may be that right in your own district the demand is limited. But with the great improvement in the feed situation over last year, there is bound to be a strong demand from those districts that were forced to make sacrifice sales last fall.

These are the districts you want to reach with your sale offerings. A classified ad. in The Guide is the proper medium by which to reach the prospective buyer in these districts. Your ad. going to 76,000 farm homes in Western Canada cannot help but bring results.

Western Canada, of August 15, 1920, Reports:

So far this season the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited have handled 1,100 shipments of Saskatchewan wool through the Regina warehouse. This is a considerable increase over the amount handled last year. The association has sold 300,000 pounds of the 1920 clip to a Canadian buyer. It is expected that nearly three-quarters of a million pounds of wool will be handled at the Regina warehouse this year.

This would indicate that farmers are becoming more interested in the sheep industry. You should, therefore, place your offerings before them at the earliest date possible.

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

BUFFALO PITTS SEPARATOR, 30-50 HALF steel frame, all belts; good condition, \$750. Also Challenge separator, 26-42, all belts, \$600. Also 25 Portable gas engine, with 10-inch grinder, \$350, or exchange for combination outfit. John Holmes, Asquith, Sask. 34-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—22 OR 24-INCH grain separator, Case preferred; latest improvements. Good condition. State terms, etc. Albert Fisher, Marshall, Sask.

SELLING—STANLEY JONES SEPARATOR, seven-H.P. Stickney engine; in good repair. New chaff return, on platform and heavy truck, \$395 cash. Box 84, Broadview, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR AND five-furrow power-lift Cockshutt plow. Used only two months. All good as new. A snap. Apply Box 210, Nokomis, Sask.

SELLING—NEW MODEL FOUR-CYLINDER 18-36 Avery kerosene tractor. Practically good as new. Priced to sell. R. S. Yeoman, Netherhill, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—12-20 FOUR-CYLINDER TRACTOR, practically new, \$1,000. Box 114, Franklin, Man.

SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE. Splendid condition. A. J. Taft, Westbourne, Man. 33-4

SELLING—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 16-H.P. In good repair. Exchange cattle. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 33-2

WANTED—SEPARATOR, GOOD CONDITION for 10-20 Fordson. F. Williams, Neilburg, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—AULTMAN-TAYLOR 27-42 SEP-arator. Good condition. Box 134, Earl Grey, Sask. 29-6

FOR SALE—10-20 MOGUL ENGINE, COM-plete with plows and steering device. In first-class condition. Apply Geo. Green, Mortlach, Sask.

ANYONE WANTING GOOD 20-H.P. MOGUL I.H.C. traction engine for threshing, write M. T. Jones, Bullock, Sask.

FARM LANDS

GOOD MIXED FARMING LANDS—IN CENT-ral Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands, open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here grain growing, dairying and livestock raising are being carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a large area of these fertile lands in the neighborhood of Lloydminster and Battleford. These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown and butter of the highest quality is made. A man can soon become independent of a farm here. These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$15. You pay down 10 per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 16 annual payments. Interest is six per cent. Write to Allen Cameron, General Superintendent, of Lands, C.P.R., 955 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta. 30-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 20tf

167-ACRE MID-WEST FARM, \$6,700, WITH crops and horses, 10 cows, two heifers, bull, sows, poultry, wagons, harness, disc harrows, cultivator, gas engine, separator, full line tools, part growing crops included for quick sale; easy terms; on improved road, near RR town; first-class tillage, wire-fenced pasture; owner refused \$2,000 for standing timber; orchard, berries; dwelling, large barn, silo, etc. Details, page 81, Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains throughout many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company 438 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FARM FOR SALE IN MELVILLE DISTRICT. three and a half miles from station; barn, 36 x 66, and seven-room house, granaries and other buildings. Good well, good water. Box 413, or phone 186, ring 4, Melville, Sask.

CHOICE HALF-SECTION, EXTRA WELL IM-proved, half-mile from Coronation, Alta. Price, \$50 per acre. Half cash, balance five years. For particulars write Box 241, Coronation, Alta. 33-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free: Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 8tf

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri. 31-5

MUST SELL—240 ACRES EGAN FARM, THREE miles north Parry, Sask., \$15.50 acre; half cash or security, balance five years. R. B. Martin, Chilliwack, B.C. 32-2

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property write me. John J. Black, 47th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—FALL RYE, GOOD, CLEAN SEED. \$2.30 bushel, bags extra. Alymer Galloway, Fusilier, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—TIMOTHY AND ALFALFA SEED. 20 cents and 50 cents lb., bags extra. E. G. Clarke, Ochre River, Man. 33-2

FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS OF FALL RYE AT \$2.50 per bushel, sacks 40 cents extra. Fred Lindell, Tompkins, Sask. 33-2

FOR SALE—FALL RYE, PRICE, \$2.25 PER bushel, bags extra. A. Lees, Parkburg, Sask. 34-2

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POULTRY

200 HUNTINGTON FARM S.C. WHITE LEG-horn cockerels. Half-price to make room. \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. W. J. Pickard, Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 33-4

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, April and May hatch, \$3.00. A. G. Campbell, Adanac, Sask. 34-2

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4tf

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL-ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

HONEY

PURE HONEY—WHITE (PRINCIPALLY CLO-ver and Basswood) 60 lb. crates only \$19.80. Amber (principally Dandelion or Buckwheat mixed with Clover) \$18.00. Put up in 5 lb., 10 lb. and 60 lb. tins. Liberal discounts on eight and sixteen-crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 32tf

PETTIT'S GOOD CLOVER HONEY—WILL BE ready to ship in September. Get your order in early. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 32-6

FRUIT

FINEST WINTER APPLIES—CAR LOTS, BOTH Ontario and Western. No better packs obtainable. Get our prices before ordering elsewhere. It will pay you. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 34-4

SITUATIONS

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and keep you supplied with steady work. Write Brennan Show Card System, 40 Currie Bldg., 269 College Street, Toronto. 33-2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY GAS EN-gineer; also by two men with stock teams. Write, stating wages and length of run expected, to Clifford Rovang, Camrose, Alta. R. No. 2. 34-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER CHEAPER—WRITE FOR LOWEST wholesale prices. Also for fence posts. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 34-4

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 34-4

In Livestock Circles

Richardson Will Hold Sale
C. H. Richardson, of Bowden, Alberta, who purchased the \$3,000 heifer, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th, at the Brandon sale, will hold his first annual splendid sale at the farm at Bowden, on November 12 of this year. Mr. Richardson has for some years been building up a very strong herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He has purchased freely from the best herds in

the United States and Canada and he now has a herd of approximately 150 head. Undoubtedly Mr. Richardson has one of the best herds in the Dominion of Canada. The herd bull that was at the head of his herd for four years until the bull sale of last spring, Prince Evodie of Glencarnock, is a highly-bred Erica bull, bred from the best strain of Ballindalloch cattle. The herd is now headed by a richly-bred Blackbird bull, which Mr. Richardson imported from the United States, and the bull, Erick of Willow Park, three times junior champion on the Western circuit this year.

At the sale in November, Mr. Richardson will offer about 60 head of his best females. This offering will include many cows with calves at foot, or bred to one of the good herd bulls, as well as choice two-year-old and yearling heifers. The offering will be the pick of the herd, and there is no doubt but that visitors will find every one a good one. This sale should be the Aberdeen-Angus event of Alberta this fall.

Dual Purpose Shorthorns

The list of Record of Performance, Shorthorn Cows, published in the annual magazine of that association, shows a few increases but only four new names of Western animals. Upon graduating into the mature class, the Brandon Experimental Farm cow, Ottawa Janet 4th, 95004, raised her record to 11,067 pounds milk, 471 pounds fat in 353 days. The new names are as follows:

Illuminata 6th, 105766, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, 9,043 pounds milk, 364 pounds fat, 365 days, four years old.
Queen of Indian Head, 113695, Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, 5,122 pounds milk, 235 pounds fat, 342 days, three years old.

White Rose 2nd, 113699, Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, 5,607 pounds milk, 248 pounds fat, 365 days, three years old.

Illuminata 8th, 115373, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, 6,319 pounds milk, 250 pounds fat, 354 days, two years old.

Westview Farm Shorthorns

Westview Farm, of Solisgirth, Man., has come into some prominence this summer over the winnings of its Shorthorn cattle at some of the local fairs. Mr. Hocking reports successes with some of his breeding cows, young bulls, and particularly with stock of his own breeding. The herd is headed by Shenley Sunbeam, by Shenley Adonis, a bull that has attracted some notice by the quality of his offspring.

An Example of Prolificacy

In the routine work in the office of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, attention is frequently focussed upon the prolificacy of the Hereford cow. The sixteenth calf out of Emys of Lakeview, 153745, was recently admitted for record. This cow was calved October 11, 1902, and dropped her first calf in March, 1905, when she was 29 months old. She is not yet 18 years old and has had 16 calves recorded as her produce, not having missed a year since her first calf was dropped in 1905. Of the 16 calves, nine have been females, seven bulls, and two or three more calves may reasonably be expected from this good producer. If all the female produce of this cow, that is, if no females had been sold by Mr. Lenox and none other than females tracing back to Emys of Lakeview kept on the farm, barring accident, he would have had a herd at the present time of 145 females. Supposing the cow was worth \$200 to begin with, and each of her female progeny worth \$200 each, which is not an unreasonable figure, the herd would today be worth \$29,000, besides having realized the returns from the bull calves during the 17 years.

Walters on Advisory Board

The new Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, to which reference has already been made by this paper, will be of great benefit to all stockmen in Canada, and the Western Canada Livestock Union is to be congratulated on the enactment of this new law.

As is well known, the above organization



A prize-winning Shorthorn from Knockhill Stock Farm, Moosomin. Jas. Richardson and Son.

was particularly active in pressing for such a measure and has as its representative on the advisory board, J. L. Walters, of Clive, Alberta, who is one of the largest breeders of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle in the West.

Mr. Walters was president of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association for a number of years, and has been actively connected with various livestock organizations in the West, and will be in a position to safeguard the interests of livestock men generally in the work which he will have to do in connection with the enforcement of the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act.

Livestock Work at Edmonton College of Agriculture

During the week of the Edmonton summer show a large number of the stockmen from Alberta and other provinces had the opportunity of looking over the pure-bred stock at the College of Agriculture of the University of Alberta.

At the present time there are on the College farm 95 head of cattle, 16 head of horses, 300 sheep and 165 hogs.

Very considerable interest was manifested by the different stockmen in the work being carried on at this farm under the direction of Prof. A. A. Dowell. The interest was especially keen in the steers, which were contributed to the University last fall by different stockmen in the province and which will be sent next December to compete in the singles and car-lot



Vina Fairfax

and heifer calf in E. E. Bellamy's recent importation from the McCray herd at Kentland, Ind.

classes at the International livestock exposition at Chicago.

The guide fieldman has had the opportunity on one or two occasions lately, of looking over these steers, and while comparisons of the different animals at this stage would be invidious, suffice to say that every one of them is making satisfactory progress, and whether in singles or in car-load lots, will give a very good account of themselves in Chicago, and will be at least, whether they win or not, first-class advertising for the Province and for the men who contributed them.

Talking with Professor Dowell a short time ago, he mentioned that at the present time investigations were being carried on to find out the cause of the heavy losses experienced by hog men, due to weak, hairless pigs.

It is hoped that in a short time a full report of the University's investigations on this important subject will be given out.

Other investigations are being carried on as to the best methods of housing swine both in summer and winter, and also various feeding experiments are being conducted. With the sheep, different wool records from the various breeds are being kept, and this in connection with various feeds and pasturages.

Considerable work is also being taken in hand on the breeding up of grade ewes, and also on the influence of early breeding on the growth of fleece and body development.

A full report of Prof. Dowell's investigations on these different matters will be awaited with interest by all stockmen.

Webster Sells Good Clydes

Alex. Webster, of Lacombe, Alberta, reports that some time ago he made several very good Clydesdale sales, including the two-year-old stallion, Dunure Lookout, by Baron Moosomin, dam Daisy Warwick Hall, sold to Sinclair Bros., Ramsey, Alberta, and also a yearling, Dunure Pride, a full brother to the above-mentioned horse, to W. S. Steele, Clark Manor, Alberta. Mr. Webster also sold quite a number of good horses locally. It is with regret, however, that he reports the death of his champion mare, Nettie of Penkinn, which died at Stettler show a few weeks ago.

Prepared Sawdust as a Stock Food

The Wisconsin Agricultural College reports on a feeding test conducted with dairy cows, to determine the value of chemically-prepared sawdust as a substitute for part of the grain in the ration. Three cows were fed for three periods of four weeks each. During the first and third periods the ration consisted of a generous and nutritive combination of alfalfa and silage for roughage and a concentrate composed of half barley, one-third wheat bran and the balance linseed meal. During the second period the prepared sawdust was substituted for part of the barley, with the result that the animals kept up production and body-weight even better than in the other two periods.

"While it is unsafe to draw definite conclusions from such a short test, it would seem that cattle may be fed a limited amount of hydrolized sawdust. As a feed it contains only a negligible amount of protein, and for that reason cannot be compared with barley. In both of the rations used in the trials the protein was furnished by the other feeds. Before attempting the manufacture of this new feed on a commercial scale it will be necessary to carry on much longer feeding tests to find

out whether the sawdust has any injurious effects when its use is long continued," said Mr. Morrison.

Sensational reports circulating to the effect that saving in feed will be enormous, and that the use of sawdust will revolutionize the dairy industry are false and misleading. No one can yet state whether or not it will prove of practical application.

The process through which the sawdust is passed is based on the fact that cellulose, the woody fibre, is changed to sugar under the action of dilute sulphuric acid under pressure.

Swine at Scott Farm

Experimental work with swine has been under way on the Scott Station for three years. The list of experiments includes a comparison of methods of housing, a comparison of feeds and methods of feeding and determining the value of pasture.

One of the first points noted in examining the data collected is that swine raising and feeding has proven profitable during this period, notwithstanding the high cost of feed and labor. Out of all the experiments tried out only one has shown a direct loss, and this was due to poor ventilation in the building in which the hogs were housed, and consequent illness.

The information secured indicates that profitable gains can be secured by use of the self-feeder. In most of the experiments the self-feeder method of feeding has resulted in more economical gains than the through method. The conclusion reached is that where the feeder is an expert in his business he can secure equal gains to the self-feeder method, but, where the feeder is not well versed in the art of feeding, then the self-feeder method permits the hogs to use sufficient quantities of feed to permit vigorous growth.

The matter of pasture for swine is a debatable one. It is possible that very young pigs will make more rapid gains if green feed is cut and fed them than if they have the run of a large pasture. On the other hand the cost of maintaining brood sows can be substantially decreased by use of pasture.

A comparison of wintering swine in a large central building with that of having the swine in small portable cabins, has shown the small cabin to be the most profitable since it is an exception to have stiffened or rheumatic pigs in the small cabins, while in a large central piggery this frequently occurs. Brood sows that have wintered in portable cabins some distance from the feeding trough have always produced good, strong vigorous litters.

A point that has shown up particularly during the last few years is the importance of having grain of good quality for feeding. This is more important than most people realize. That the feed plays an important part was shown by an experiment conducted this past winter when barley and oats were fed in direct comparison with standard screenings and oats, and shorts and oats. The feeding value of the first material was considerably superior to either of the other two, while the shorts and oats produced the least economical gains.

Owing to the high prices usually prevailing in April and May for fat hogs, early fall litters wintered in straw sheds or in portable cabins have, in the two winters they have been tested out, given profitable returns. These pigs were raised under conditions similar to those existing on the average farm, that is, no milk was available and the feed consisted of water and grain, with oat sheaves for roughage and when available roots were given. While the pigs usually did not make very rapid gains during the extremely cold weather they filled out rapidly once the warm spring weather set in, and a couple of weeks on the self-feeder resulted in wonderfully rapid gains.

In conclusion it might be pointed out that swine raising, like all other lines of business, must be consistently and carefully conducted. Much of the loss from this branch of farming in the past has been due to farmers and others going into the business for a comparatively short time, and at the first sign of a slump in the market, disposing of their entire stock.—Milton J. Tinline.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Continued from Page 35

the Social Service Council the sum of \$6.55 as a result of the same effort.

French-Canadians Organize

J. E. Choquette, of Wadena, writing under date of July 13, announces the organization of the Les Grain Growers Canadiens-Francais de Perigord local. "For a start," he says, "we have 36 members with a promise of more after once started. The following were elected officers for the balance of the year: President, J. A. Bosse; vice-president, Jos. Beland; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Choquette. We would like you to send us the rules and regulations of the association and literature in part French and English, if possible. The association was formed on July 3, 1920."

The organization of another French-Canadian G.G. local is reported by Toussaint Lebastard, of Fife Lake, who, under date of July 10, writes: "A meeting has been held at Fife Lake for the purpose of forming a new local of the Grain Growers' Association. T. W. Allen was elected chairman of the meeting, after which the following officers were elected: President, Jean Thomasset; vice-president, Emile Girard; secretary-treasurer, Toussaint Lebastard."

After recording a list of 19 members the newly appointed secretary continues: "The name for the new local is Frenchville; if it has not been taken up already. In that case Good Hope would be the next. . . I wish you would be kind enough to send me all the advice and literature re Grain Growers' Association; as we would like to get enlightened as quickly as possible."

Mission of the G.G.A.

In reporting for his district, W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, advises that Grain Growers' Sunday was celebrated by a big union meeting at Brora, the meetings at Tregarva and Rose Plains having been called off.

There were two services, and those coming from a distance brought their lunches with them, thus enabling them to remain for both services. The morning service was conducted by W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, who spoke on the text, "It may be that thou art come into the kingdom for such a time as this." This was made the basis of an address on "The Mission of the Grain Growers' Association," in which it was shown that not only had the association already succeeded in unifying the Canadian west on several important points of difference, but that it had become a neutral factor in stabilizing national sentiment on things in general.

At the afternoon meeting there was a full house, the sign "S.R.O." being in evidence, when Rev. P. I. Thacker, of Fourteenth Ave. church, Regina, occupied the platform, and spoke on "A sower went forth to sow." During a splendid address, Mr. Thacker referred to the sowing done in the past by the G.G.A. and its present splendid results.

Rev. A. C. Bailyt, of Brora, the regular minister, was also present, and conducted the proceedings, while splendid musical selections were rendered by a local quartette.

The occasion will long be remembered by many who, during the intervals of service, availed themselves of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with others who have been bearing the burden and the heat of the day in the Grain Growers' movement, and whose hopes and aspirations are invested in its future success.

On the Wednesday following, June 23, Mr. Orchard attended a picnic of the Grain Growers at Tribune, which was held on the sports ground, near the town, and was attended by nearly 1,000 people. The Tribune band was in attendance and representatives from Colgate, Bromhead and other parts south were in evidence.

In addition to the regular program of sports, including baseball, foot races, and other sports, and address was delivered by W. J. Orchard, who discussed the New National Policy, and whose address was much appreciated, as was indicated by the fact that he has been invited for a return engagement and has also invitations to address a number of local meetings throughout the district, as soon as plans can be completed for the meetings to be held.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 20, 1920.

WHEAT—Trading in futures was resumed in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on August 18, the opening price for October delivery being \$2.65. There has been only a small volume of trading since the opening, and prices are comparatively steady. The movement of new crop has not really begun. There is a good inquiry from millers for cash wheat but exporters are not yet active. American markets report an increasing volume of receipts, with the result that their mills are having no difficulty in securing stocks and their premiums are rapidly fading away.

OATS—There is very little change in the situation. The receipts are very light and are well absorbed by local and eastern domestic demand. All reports indicate that there are good crops in the eastern provinces and that there will not be a big demand from there for feed grains when their new crop grains are available.

BARLEY—Our market has had no feature of importance. Exporters appear to be interested in this commodity around present levels, but so far there has been very little new crop offering. American prices have shown a downward trend.

FLAX—There is little doing, and very small changes in values from day to day.

RYE—A number of cars of new crop are arriving, and prices are holding firm. The demand is from export interests with central European countries as the final destination.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug. 16 to 21 inclusive	Week Ago	Year Ago
	16 17 18 19 20 21		
Oats—			
Oct. 81½ 82½ 81½ 80½ 81½ 80½	82½ 85½		
Dec. 75½ 76½ 76 75½ 76½ 75½	76½ 82		
Barley—			
Oct. 121½ 122½ 123½ 122½ 124½ 123½	123½ 129½		
Dec. 115½ 112½ 113½ 112½ 113½ 112½	115½ 124½		
Flax—			
Oct. 353½ 351½ 348 346½ 352 352 353½	541		
Nov. 354 352 347½ 346 347 350 355	541		
Wheat—			
Nov. 270½ 264½ 264½ 262		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

August 17, 1920.

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.75 to \$2.85; No. 1 northern, \$2.70 to \$2.80; No. 1 red, \$2.46½; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.70 to \$2.80; No. 2 northern, \$2.65 to \$2.75; No. 2 red, \$2.41½; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.65 to \$2.75; No. 3 northern, \$2.60 to \$2.70; No. 3 red, \$2.36½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.65; No. 1 hard, \$2.60. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.75 to \$2.85; No. 1, \$2.55 to \$2.70; No. 2 amber, \$2.70 to \$2.80; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.65; No. 3 amber, \$2.65 to \$2.75; No. 3, \$2.40 to \$2.60. Oats—No. 2 white, 67½c to 69½c; No. 3 white, 66½c to 67½c; No. 4 white, 61½c to 65½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.01 to \$1.06; medium to good, 95c to \$1.00; lower grades, 87c to 94c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.03½ to \$1.04½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.29 to \$3.31.

The Livestock Market

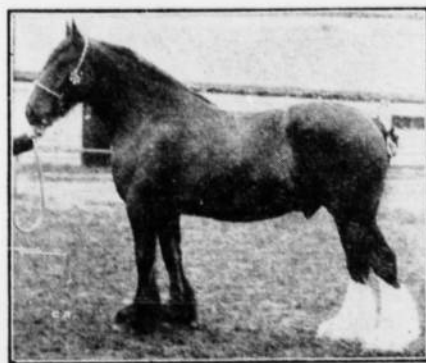
WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending August 20, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 6,477; calves, 502; hogs, 1,451; sheep, 1,847.

With harvest operations general throughout the west it has resulted in lighter receipts, not sufficient, however, to have made any noticeable difference in price. The majority of cattle coming on the market continue to be unfinished stuff, at prices that they can safely carry it over. Well finished stuff is easily disposed of at prices that look alright, and certainly considerably higher than southern markets. Some few shipments of stockers and feeders are beginning to find their way to the American market, and they mostly consist of quality stuff. We sold prime butcher steers this past week at from \$11 to \$12.50, fair to good at \$10 to \$11, medium \$7.50 to \$8.00, common \$5.50 to \$7.00. Fat cows and heifers \$8.00 to \$10, medium \$6.00 to \$7.00, common \$4.50 to \$6.00, canners and cutters \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Select hogs took a 50c drop this week and are now quotable steady at 20c, packers cutting very heavy on off grades. The sheep market shows some improvement. Fat lambs quotable at from \$11 to \$13.25.



Bob

Champion Gelding at the 1920 Highland, Aberdeen.

Choice sheep \$7.00 to \$8.00, common sheep \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Do not overlook bringing health certificate with all cattle shipments. This is very necessary.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle		
Prime butcher steers	\$12.00 to \$12.50	
Fair to good steers	9.75 to 10.00	
Good butcher steers	9.00 to 9.50	
Medium steers	7.50 to 8.00	
Choice butcher heifers	9.50 to 10.00	
Fair to good heifers	9.00 to 9.50	
Medium heifers	5.00 to 6.00	
Choice stocker heifers	5.00 to 5.50	
Choice butcher cows	9.00 to 9.50	
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 7.50	

Breedy stock cows	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Canner cows	3.50 to 4.00
Choice springers	90.00 to 110.00
Good fresh milkers	75.00 to 85.00
Medium springers	65.00 to 75.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders	\$8.00 to \$8.50
Good	7.50 to 8.00
Common	4.00 to 4.50
Choice bulls	6.00 to 6.50
Good bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Choice oxen	6.50 to 7.00
Fair to good bulls	5.00 to 5.50
Medium bulls	3.50 to 4.00
Choice light calves	10.50 to 11.00
Choice heavy calves	8.00 to 9.00
Choice lambs	11.00 to 13.00
Choice wethers	7.50 to 8.00
Choice sheep	7.00 to 7.50
Common sheep	3.00 to 4.00
Hogs, selects	20.00
Hogs, heavies	16.75
Sows	14.75
Stags and boars	6.00 to 12.50

CALGARY

Receipts—This week: Cattle, 1,901; hogs, 684; sheep, 1,213. Last week, 2,611; hogs, 591; sheep, 1,069. Year ago: cattle, 5,765; hogs, 678; sheep, 296.

CATTLE—Receipts were about on a par with last week, but trading opened out with a weak undertone, however, towards the close of the week there was a stronger feeling, and although there was little change in prices the bidding was brisker. We quote choice heavy steers, \$9.00 to \$10;



Inschfield Clipper King

Champion Shorthorn Bull, H. and A.S. Show, Aberdeen, 1920.

medium butcher, \$8.25 to \$9.00; and plain rough killers, \$7.00 to \$8.00. There was considerable enquiry for fat cows at \$7.00 to \$7.50 for the best, although this figure was exceeded by half a dollar on a few exceptionally good heavy heifers, medium fat cows and light killing heifers sold \$6.50 to \$7.00, and rough fat cows, \$5.00 to \$6.00. The enquiry for stockers and feeders is fair, but only those of breeding and quality find a ready sale. Feeder steers of 900 pounds and up sell for \$8.00 to \$9.00, with light twos \$7.50 to \$8.00, and yearling steers from \$7.00 to \$7.50. Stock heifers and cows are slow selling, the former at \$5.75 to \$6.25, and the good breedy young cows fairly fleshy at \$5.25 to \$5.75. Canners and cutters were steady at \$3.00 to \$4.00 and bulls \$4.00 to \$5.75. Veal was a shade lower, choice fat calves \$9.50 to \$10.25 and plain calves from \$7.00 up. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$11.75.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs were very light, with \$20.25 to \$20.50 the prevailing price all week. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$21.

SHEEP—There is little competition in the sheep market, and all enquiries require the very best. Cull close No. 1 fat lambs are worth \$11 to \$12, fat wethers \$8.00 to \$8.50 and fat ewes \$7.00 to \$7.50.

HIDES—Market unchanged.

While the offerings of fat cows have been very good, there are very few steers showing quality and fat coming forward, and the bulk are being sent back to the pas-

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 16th to August 21st, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd.	2 Fd.	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	FLAX	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
August 16	171	96½	94½	93½	90½	86½	142½	133½	114½	114½	335½	347½	303½	194
17	171	97½	95½	94½	91½	88½	143½	134½	116½	116½	351½	345½	301½	199
18	171	96½	94½	94½	90½	87½	144½	135½	117½	117½	348½	342	298	...
19	171	95½	93½	93½	...	86	143	134	116	116	346½	340½	296½	...
20	171	96½	94½	94½	90½	87½	145½	136½	118½	118½	352	346	302	...
21	171	95½	92½	92½	89½	...	141½	137½	119½	119½	352	346	302	201½
Week ago	171	94½	92½	92½	88½	86½	143½	135	116½	116½	353½	347½	303½	197
Year ago	182	90½	89	89½	88½	...	132½	125½	125½	125½	600	575	500	151

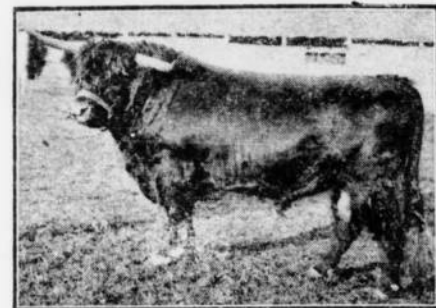
tures. Stockers look good buying at the prevailing prices and it is doubtful if they will sell much lower. A new regulation has been issued this week by the veterinary branch of the department of agriculture, re permitting cattle from any Canadian point to go to any destination in Canada without a health certificate.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market held firm last week and for this week's shipments dealers quotations are down a half cent, 48c straight receipts, cases returnable now being offered. Candied, current receipts are jobbing at 60c and carton stock at 65c, retail prices ranging from 65-73c. A car of seconds is reported, rolling Toronto.

Poultry: Receipts are gradually increasing, the trade is now offering delivered chickens 33-35c, fowl 26c, old roosters 19c, geese 25c, ducks 27c, turkeys 35c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: The Saskatchewan markets show very little change, prices to country dealers



Garrick Sir Fergus

Champion Highland Bull, H. and A.S. Show, Aberdeen, 1920.

ranging from 45-50 delivered, loss off. Current receipts are jobbing around 52c and retailing at 55-60c. Receipts continue light and quality poor. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is very firm, the trade offering country shippers from 52-55c, loss off, delivered. Extras are jobbing at 59c, firsts 55c and seconds 48½c. No car-lot business has been reported during the past week. With the present favorable crop conditions prospects look good for poultry for next season. Poultry: Receipts increasing, prices firm. Quotations for livestock delivered are, fowl 20-23c, roosters 16-18c, chicken 28-30c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts the early part of last week showed some improvement but they are still very light, and dealers have increased their quotations to 53c delivered. Extras are jobbing at \$18 per case and current receipts \$17. Poultry: Receipts in all varieties are smaller than the demand. Only a very few broilers are arriving, and for these 30c is being paid. Fowl are also in lighter supply at 22-23c.

DOMINION WOOL MARKET REPORT

An active market prevailed for graded Canadian wools. During the past week some 400,000 pounds of medium combing wool from Ontario and Quebec were sold. This sale leaves very little graded wool from these two provinces unsold, although considerable Maritime wool is still on the market. The grading of Western wool is proceeding rapidly. The quality of Alberta wool is particularly good this year, especially from southern Alberta. Most Canadian mills are still running to full capacity, and, owing to the grading and quality of Canadian wools, are more interested in buying at home than previously.

Quotations for graded wools are as follows:

Fine staple	55c-59c
Fine clothing	48c-52c
Fine medium staple	56c-60c
Fine medium clothing	53c-57c
Medium staple	45c-48c
Medium clothing	37c-42c
Low medium clothing	33c-35c
Low staple	25c-30c
Coarse	20c-22c
Medium staple	50c-55c
Low medium staple	42c-45c
Low staple	30c-34c
Coarse	23c-25c

Sheep Division, Livestock Branch, Ottawa.

A number of farmers who grow fall rye for seed pasture it lightly, both fall and spring, and this practice does not apparently decrease the yield very much, as the writer has seen several fields which were handled in this way that yielded over 20 bushels of threshed grain per acre and considerable pasture as well.—N. D. Mackenzie.

Dr. Michael Clark on the Budget

Continued from Page 4

the previous month the United States collected \$26,000,000, or very little more than was collected in Canada in March. That represents 24 cents per head in the United States. If it is good to follow the States in income taxes, let us get our duty down to 24 cents a month, instead of \$3.00 for every individual; \$1.20 per family per month instead of \$15 under our tariff. Imitate the States? Yes, where it is good for us to imitate them, imitate them by all means. You should certainly imitate them in the matter of tariff. I do not think we have come up to them quite in our income tax yet. I have not had time to look into that, nor have I had all the material available, but I question if we are collecting as much by income tax, or at as high a rate, as they are in the United States."

After comparing the British with the Canadian income tax Dr. Clark quoted the following comparison between Canada and New Zealand, which appeared in the London Economist.

"Now, as compared with New Zealand, Canada held a favored position in respect to war orders. Owing to distance from the theatre of war, the scarcity of shipping, and the lack of large industrial plants, the former country could not obtain munition contracts, and, while most of her agricultural products brought substantially higher prices, there was difficulty in exporting them. The population of New Zealand is about one-eighth of that of Canada. Yet in the years 1915-18 inclusive, New Zealand collected in income taxes alone £11,817,124, which at the old rates of exchange is the equivalent of \$55,085,620. On the basis of population, Canada, levying the same rates of taxation, should have collected on income and other taxes on wealth a total of \$472,684,960. In actual fact during these four years Canada collected nothing in income taxes, and in excess profits and other minor direct taxation a little over \$40,000,000. The comparison of the year 1918 alone is particularly deadly. In it New Zealand raised from incomes a total of £5,619,561, which is equivalent to \$28,097,803. On the population basis Canada should have raised \$204,783,240. But instead Canada raised not one cent on income taxes and only \$21,271,038 on excess profits taxes, or about three-fourths of what New Zealand, with one-eighth of the population, raised by income taxes."

In concluding a forceful presentation of the case for tariff and fiscal reform, Dr. Clark said:

"We believe protection is economic bondage. Sixty thousand of the brightest, best and bravest of Canada's sons are lying in France and Flanders today because they were prepared to die to accomplish the political freedom of the inhabitants of Europe. Any man deceives himself who thinks that their survivors, and the working-men, farmers and women of this country, who stood behind them in the fight, are going to submit any further to economic slavery in Canada. It is substantially true that from Confederation to the present day Canada and her people have been owned by a few manufacturers, a few railroad magnates, and a few lumbermen, and we all know that. But the war has changed all that, and an army of emancipation is on the march. The sound of it may be yet as distant thunder, but it is getting nearer every day. The farmers are in that army; the working-men are in it; the veterans are in it; the women are in it; the best journalistic heads in Canada are in it; men of goodwill of all ranks and classes are in it, and it is marching. We are its outposts for construction purposes. When that army arrives, it will say to all and sundry, whether they be Conservative-Liberals or Liberal-Conservatives: 'We have come to enter into the inheritance which our sons and brothers died to purchase; we have come to free our beloved land from economic slavery; we have come to put Canada where she belongs in the forefront of the battle of the free and democratic peoples of mankind.'"



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